

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 112.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

Address to the Readers.....	1	The Old Year Out, and the New Year In	8
ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—		Probabilities of an Invasion Calculated from the State of Parties in France	9
The Politics of Christianity. No. XX.—		Sectarian Bribery in Canada ..	9
Secondary Punishments ..	1	The Invasion Bugbear	10
The Hampden Controversy ..	2	Welsh Sketches	11
The Hampden Affair—the Press—and the State-church Question	3	Education in Wales	11
Correspondence	4	Ireland	12
Foreign and Colonial News ..	4	Literature	12
The Mirfield Murders	6	Gleanings	13
Postscript	7	Births, Marriages, &c.	13
POLITICAL:—		Trade and Commerce	14
Summary	8	Advertisements	14

ADDRESS TO THE READER.

COURTEOUS READER,

If, in presenting you the first number of the eighth volume of the *Nonconformist*, we are a little embarrassed as to the manner in which you may be most suitably approached, we hope you will make an effort of imagination to place yourself in our stead, and, having realized our position, sympathize with and pardon us. An annual appearance before you to make our acknowledgments, and renew our pledges, is more likely, every time it is repeated, to sink into a mere affair of ceremony, than which nothing is more irksome, nothing more profitless. Yet, we have nothing new to tell you—no professions to make which you have not already heard—no promises with the gloss of novelty upon them—no airs to assume with which you are not perfectly familiar. The freshness of our enterprise exchanged for a deeper conviction of its importance—what Time, with one hand, has taken from the elasticity of our spirits, added, with the other, to the sturdiness of our resolution—the chastening of our judgment by experience—love to our work less passionate, it may be, but more concentrated—confidence in ultimate success acquiring every year greater solidity and depth—those are the only features of change in the prosecution of our labours to which we can point, and the most that can be said of them is, that they are natural. Such as they are, Courteous Reader, we place them at your service—pleased and proud if, on the whole, you should deem them worth accepting.

The late general election, it will be admitted by all, exhibited a surprising improvement, not so much in the character of the opinions held by the electoral body, but, in the courage and fidelity with which those opinions were expressed. The independent ground taken by dissenters, and the firmness they displayed in adhering to it, rescued them from the contempt of mere politicians, and, by raising their reputation, increased their moral power. What part the *Nonconformist* may have had in producing this result we are not competent to determine, nor, if we were, should we be disposed to parade. Thus much only we think we may be permitted to say, that our thoughts, anxieties, and efforts have during the seven years of our existence been unceasingly directed towards this consummation. Whilst, then, we are constrained to acknowledge that to causes which we cannot pretend to have foreseen, originating in a peculiar combination of events brought about by an all-wise Providence, this happy change of temper is mainly to be ascribed, we think we may be allowed to congratulate ourselves upon having uniformly striven, sometimes under serious discouragements, to accomplish the same end. At all events, we may take leave, as well for our readers as ourselves, most heartily to rejoice in it; and, setting aside the question of instrumentality, as one of very minor importance, to mark the numerous signs of progress by which we are surrounded, and having done so, to "thank God and take courage."

The term of our apprenticeship has passed—and never, perhaps, have we entered upon a new year giving promise of such ample opportunities for turning the experience we may have gained to useful account. If, as we apprehend, our special mission is to interpret passing events, and to clothe in words which every understanding and heart may promptly recognise, the lessons of individual and social duty which they suggest, there is good reason for believing that the future will provide us full scope for exercise in our vocation. The germs of great changes have already quickened. The blade, everywhere shooting up, covers the surface of society with the tint of hope, and gratefully suggests to those who till the soil, the probability of an early harvest, and the certainty of a plentiful one. Industry, truthfulness, fidelity, perseverance, self-sacrifice, were never more needed than now. A single purpose, a vigilant eye, and a light hand, will be indispensable for the work yet to be done. We are keenly alive to the responsibility which the character of the times imposes upon us. And we have resolved, whilst the power still remains to us, to consecrate our whole being to the development of those truths a practical regard to which we believe to be identified with the highest interests of man.

Courteous Reader, our power to do good through the columns of the *Nonconformist*, depends greatly upon your sanction of our efforts. Whilst our friends remain steadfast, we shall work on with delight. They, doubtless, may have to make some sacrifice in continuing to hold up our hands—for we cannot offer them all the advantages which may be had elsewhere. Upon some of them the *Nonconformist* has a claim altogether its own—and, in reference to some things of no mean importance, may appropriate the language of the noblest hearted champion of "the perfect law of liberty," in which, addressing his own converts, he reminds them—"For though ye have ten thousand instructors, yet have ye not many fathers."

With the earnest hope that mutual attachment may result in mutual profit, we make our bow, Courteous Reader, and resume our labours.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—The late Robert Suple, Esq., of Clifton, has, by his will, bequeathed the following sums to the undermentioned charities of Bristol city:—To the Asylum for poor Orphan Girls, at Hook's Mills, £4,000; to the Bristol Infirmary (for general purposes), £500; to the Bristol Infirmary—to be invested, and the dividends to be applied towards providing a fund for the bestowment by the committee of two annual prizes to medical students to be educated at that institution, for the encouragement of medical and surgical science, £1,000; to the Bristol Tabernacle (for general purposes), £300; to the managers of the Bristol Tabernacle—to be invested, and the dividends thereof to be applied yearly for ever, in the purchase of meat and bread to be distributed to poor men, women, and children, being members or regular attendants at divine worship at the tabernacle aforesaid, at Christmas and Lady-day, £1,000; to the Bristol General Hospital, in Guinea-street, £250; to the Bristol Female Misericordia Society, £250; to the Bristol Penitentiary, in Magdalen-lane, £250; to the Bristol Friend-in-need Society, £250; to the Bristol Refuge Society, in Lower Castle-st., £250; to the Bristol Strangers' Friend Society, £250; to the National Benevolent Institution for the Bristol District, £500; total, £8,200. The late Thomas Cad-dick, Esq., of Tewkesbury, has left to the Baptist College, Stoke's-croft, Bristol, £1,000 in the Three per Cent. Consols, and £500 to the British School of Industry for the Blind. The deceased, who was most liberal in his charities during his lifetime, has also bequeathed considerable amounts to institutions in the county of Gloucester.

MR. VINCENT'S LECTURES.—Last week, the three remaining lectures of Mr. Vincent's course on the Commonwealth era were given in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Halifax. The audience improved a little each evening. The lectures were very well received, and the lecturer was frequently applauded. At the conclusion of the last lecture, Mr. Jas. Millington moved, and F. Crossley, Esq. seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Vincent for his efforts.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY. No. XX.

SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.

OFTEN as we have attempted to distinguish between the separate spheres of religion and civil government, it appears that, owing perhaps to a want of sufficient clearness in our statements, we have not succeeded in making the difference between the two completely understood. We therefore seize the opportunity afforded us by our present subject, for putting into as compact a shape as possible, a contrasted view of the main objects of each.

Christianity and civil government are both alike from God—and both bear upon them the stamp of His benevolent intentions to man. Assuming our race to have fallen into a wretched moral condition, each of these agencies has its allotted part to perform, in raising it from the depths of its degradation. For the accomplishment of this desirable end, however, the precise work assigned to each, the instruments, modes of proceeding, and standards of reference, resorted to, are, of necessity, essentially different. The object of Christianity is to implant the germs of true virtue—that of civil government is to check the development of active vice. Christianity aims at character—civil government at conduct. The proper method of the one is persuasion—the proper method of the other is force. This exhibits to man, as a being possessed of intelligence, affections, and will, facts, doctrines, reasonings, and appeals, adapted, when successful, to set him right in his motives—that puts in array against him laws, organizations of compulsion, and penalties, intended to keep within due limits all his actions. The characteristic of the first is, that it is remedial—that of the last, that it is preventive. The gospel breathes into the hearts of men living principles which, in proportion as they expand, constitute the power within, by which the passions, and with them, the conduct, are controlled. Law, on the contrary, operates wholly from without—and, like an armed sentinel, guards the boundaries beyond which passion, in the guise of deed, is forbidden to pass. Christianity comes to society to administer to it, labouring under a virulent moral disease, the medicine which shall act upon the system, slowly, perhaps, but surely, as an alternative, and seeks to get permanently rid of the evil itself by drying up the sources of it. Civil government does not even profess a cure—its business being merely to subdue by external applications, those outbreaks of lawlessness which if permitted, would destroy the possibility of any steady internal remedial process. When nations shall have become thoroughly penetrated by, and imbued with the Christian spirit, civil government will, to the same extent, be rendered superfluous. Till then, however, and in mercy to man, "the power" is appointed to repress that exuberance of wickedness which would else destroy society, as an institution, altogether.

Each agency, therefore, must be judged of by its end. It is to the full as unreasonable to expect that civil government shall compass its object by the means appropriate to Christianity, as that Christianity shall work out its mission by the appliances of civil government. That process which is destined to kill wickedness in its very lair, and to convert the heart into the home of truth, and love, is quite unfitted to deal with wickedness when it has left its cover to prey, by fraud and violence, upon universally admitted rights. Hence, the mistake of those who attempt to discard, as means of civil government, whatever is confessedly inappropriate, as means of spiritual renovation. Force, with a view to the last, Christianity repudiates, but with a view to the first, it admits and sanctions. Magistracy is a sort of *meumachile expedient*, to restrain men from doing all the injustice which they would do, until Christianity shall have disposed them to the love of justice for its own sake, by unfolding to them its venerable and awful sanctions. If, then, the one is to be restricted in its selection of means to those which manifestly befit the other, it ceases to be an intermediate agency, it is virtually superseded, and all punishments, capital, or secondary, down to the infliction of a paltry fine, must be regarded as disallowed by revelation. Such is the logical result produced by confounding the separate functions of Christianity and civil government, and referring the instrumentalities employed by each to one and the same rule.

It may be asked, why, if the above representation

be correct, we attempt to obtain a view of our present subject—secondary punishments—from the heights of revealed truth at all. We reply that civil government is obviously ancillary to religion, and that its arrangements, although entirely distinct from those of the Gospel, must, in some respects, be modified by it. The binding of a maniac lest he should do mischief, is altogether a different thing from the administering to him of those remedies which are intended to eradicate his disease; but it is clear, that the physician who undertakes a cure, may properly interfere to prevent the man being so bound as might, in his judgment, inflict unnecessary suffering, or impede, and, perhaps, destroy the force of those remedial agents which he intends to make use of. So, Christianity, although it does not prescribe its own means beyond its own sphere, may, with great propriety, pronounce upon the suitability of the means resorted to by civil government, for ends preparatory to its own more glorious triumphs. It may, and we think it does, imply thus much—that secondary punishments shall not be of a kind to aggravate the evil they are intended to repress—that they shall be as nearly as human wisdom can make them effectual for the purpose for which they are employed—and, that purpose being secured, that they shall not, in a spirit of vindictiveness, inflict more suffering than the safety of society requires.

Under the guidance, then, of the general principles and ultimate purpose of the Gospel, magistracy will seek to construct its system of secondary punishments with an anxious care to prevent the aggravation of that depravity, the symptoms of which it is its duty to repress. In this respect, no government has been more heedless than our own. Whether in our jails, or penal settlements, all the gradations of vice have been indiscriminately heaped together, and left to putrefy, until society is exposed to the chances of a moral pestilence. It needs but a superficial acquaintance with human nature to be aware, that crime, like virtue, becomes more operative by unrestricted contact and communion with its like. Nor is this all. There are modes of inflicting suffering the direct tendency of which is to brutalize and harden. The victims of their own lust, having undergone penalties in this manner for their violation of social law, are turned loose upon society more callous to every right impression, more deeply imbued with false and vicious principles, and both readier and more expert to put them into practice on the first opportunity that may present itself. All this evil results from contriving a system of secondary punishments without respect to the influence they may have upon a character already stained with crime. Governments have shrunk from the expense, the vigilance, and the trouble which a more wisely-ordered system would entail upon them, and have spent in military projects the money and the care which ought to have been devoted to a more perfect administration of justice. Hence, in the nineteenth century, the question of secondary punishments remains "a problem yet unsolved;" and, to a great extent, the penalty which follows upon the perpetration of one crime, instead of impressing upon the mind of its victim a salutary warning that "the ways of transgressors are hard," ripens in him every tendency of a depraved nature, and sends him forth to the world again a confirmed villain.

Avoiding, therefore, as far as possible, and at any cost, every plan of secondary punishments which, by gathering evil into clusters, stimulates its inherent tendency to fermentation, the next point which Government has to look to is, that punishment, in as far as human wisdom can make it, shall be effectual. And here the object sought should rather be to deter than to reclaim. We do not mean of course, that the thorough correction of evil dispositions and crimes, in those under conviction, should be excluded from view in framing a system of punishment. All that we mean to affirm is, that the safety of society should be taken as the real object at which effort is to be directed, and that all individual interests must be regulated by a strict reference to that. All suffering and privation is corrective; but it may so happen that a corrective process may be carried on so leniently as to tempt large numbers into the vortex of crime, that they may find in prison-discipline, a refuge from the much more intolerable evils of every-day life. Punishment must be punishment, if the peace of society is to be maintained. The lowest and plainest diet consistent with the maintenance of sound health—the privation of all indulgence to an extent which does not interfere with sanity of mind—certainty in the execution of the penalty pronounced—and such humiliation throughout the term of a convict's imprisonment, as shall impress upon his mind the idea that the commission of crime is a forfeiture, for the time being, of the rights of man—will only put human punishments upon a footing of approximation, in kind, to those inflicted by Divine Providence. And, as in the last, there is no faltering, so neither should there be in the first. The visitation which follows upon the breach of law, having been first carefully proportioned to the offence, should be sure and unalterable, and should overtake alike the affluent and the poor. There is a strange partiality in the operation of our present system. Money fines for personal offences offer impunity to those possessed of wealth. The end of punishment is thereby lost. Society gains no additional protection against the heedless depravity of men who have the means to purchase emancipation from the effects of their own violence. All this should be put an end to.

The sensibilities which stand between the transgressor and his temporary doom, should be silent when judgment utters its decision. Religion sanctions nothing unreal, nothing merely nominal; and if offences are to be punished at all by the hand of civil government, we must beware of indulging those feelings which might prompt us to convert punishment into a pretence.

There is yet another principle which affects the present question. Law must never become an embodiment of the spirit of revenge. So much suffering, as is found by experience to be required for the safety of society, the criminal should in all cases undergo, but nothing more. It is not to be intensified for its own sake—not to be regarded as payment in kind. Neither individually, nor socially, is the maxim to be admitted, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." In order to the existence of society, wrongs wantonly done to its members, must be followed by punishment administered to the wrongdoers, else the very basis of the social system would be broken up, and mankind would sink into a state of helpless disorganization. But beyond what is due for the preservation of society, man is not constituted the judge of his fellow-man. The full complement of justice is reserved for the disposal of Him who is able to estimate motives as well as conduct. To us is assigned the task of meeting a dire necessity, as best we may. That necessity having been met, our allotted part has been performed. All severity beyond this is the indulgence of a malignant spirit. The grand motive of our laws should be the maintenance of order; and if, as a means to this, crime must be felt to entail misery, Christian kindness will dictate to us that the measure of it to be allotted to the transgressor, shall not exceed the demand made upon us by the one purpose we have to accomplish.

THE HAMPDEN CONTROVERSY.

AN ADDRESS FROM FIFTEEN OF THE HEADS OF HOUSES in the University of Oxford has been presented to Dr. Hampden, expressing full confidence in his theological opinions, and concern at the reports circulated against him:—

Although (says the address) we only declare the sentiments which many of us have expressed before, and particularly upon the enactment in 1842 of the new statute concerning theological instruction, we desire to assure you that, having for several years enjoyed ample opportunities of learning the tenour of your public teaching, and hearing your discourses from the pulpit of the University, we are not only satisfied that your religious belief is sound, but we look with confidence to your endeavours to preach the gospel of Christ in its integrity.

On the statistics of this address the *Morning Chronicle* observes—"Of the twenty-four Heads of Houses in the University, it is known that one is past ninety years of age, and takes no part in public business. Another is Dr. Hampden himself. Four are understood to be favourable to the object of the foregoing memorial, though for various reasons they have declined to sign it. Three only of the twenty-three colleagues, who during a series of years have been necessarily close observers of Dr. Hampden's life and doctrine, have any sympathy with the movement that has been set on foot against him."

RETRACTATION OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.—The Bishop of Oxford, who, as Dr. Hampden's diocesan, had granted "letters of request," in order to Dr. Hampden's citation before the Court of Arches, has withdrawn that authority; and he states the reasons in a letter to Dr. Hampden, dated the 28th December, which has been published in the newspapers. Dr. Wilberforce explains that, in signing the remonstrance of the thirteen bishops, he did not assume the correctness of the charges against Dr. Hampden, but only required investigation into them. As rector of Ewelme, Dr. Hampden was in the diocese of Oxford; and Dr. Wilberforce was asked by several of his clergy to institute proceedings against Dr. Hampden under the Church Discipline Act; but he declined to promote a suit. He was then asked to grant letters of request, in order that others might do it; and he did not think it right to prevent the proceeding by the interposition of a mere official veto. At the same time a private correspondence took place between the Bishop and the rector of Ewelme. It turned principally on the "Bampton Lectures" and the "Observations on Dissent." Dr. Hampden did not comply with the Bishop's suggestion that he should withdraw objectionable passages in the "Observations," though he did not expressly refuse to do so. Dr. Wilberforce, however, learned that the work was now sold without the wish or sanction of the author. He also put distinct questions on several doctrinal points selected by the promoters of the suit, and Dr. Hampden answered them all to the Bishop's satisfaction. He further learned that Dr. Hampden was willing to remove any incautious or obscure language in his "Bampton Lectures," should they be reprinted; and on applying himself to a diligent and impartial examination of those lectures, with the aid of the author's explanations, Dr. Wilberforce found that they "did not warrant those suspicions of unsoundness to which they had given rise, and which, so long as he trusted to selected extracts, he himself shared."

Having reached, then, this conclusion, through that close study of your work and explanations which the due discharge of the office of a judge required from me, I deem it my duty not only to be satisfied with the assurance I possess of your future revision of the work, and to withdraw therefore the letters of request, but also, with whatever force my previous desire of explanation and my position as bishop of this diocese may give to my words, to entreat those who have given utterance to their natural alarm at your appointment to weigh well the expression of my deliberate opinion, that you have given such explanations of what you personally believe on the points of suspicion, and what you intended as your meaning, as may well suffice to quiet all just alarm at your consecration to the office of a bishop.

DR. MEREWETHER has written to the *Times*, correcting some inaccuracies in the report of the Hereford election, and denying that he has made any compromise:—

I would rather have died on the spot than have betrayed the slightest trace, or have felt the very minutest sensation of inconsistency or vacillation. And, whatever may be the consequences, I desire not to shelter myself under any technicalities or expressions which the claims of the Chapter, and the forms of usage or law, may have rendered necessary to be used.

THE SOUR GRAPES.—The *Morning Chronicle* adds some further particulars about the Dean of Hereford's conduct, and application to the Queen, not at all conducive to his reputation for martyrdom:—

He [the Dean of Hereford] had just made public, in the local journals, a letter addressed by him, on the 30th of November last, to "the Chairman of the Committee for obtaining Signatures," &c., &c., in which he deprecated, with the best grace in the world, the efforts of his "kind friends" to get up a memorial on his behalf to the Prime Minister, with reference to the vacant mitre. However gratifying such a demonstration must be to all my feelings as a man and a Dean, "I must not forget that I am at this moment placed in a position of no little delicacy, if not of difficulty;" and my excellent but over-zealous friends will really "oblige me by leaving it to the will of others, whose province it is to decide, AND TO THE WILL OF GOD, what may be my fate."

To those in the secret, this piece of "delicacy" is exquisitely comical. At the very moment the Dean wrote that letter of the 30th November, throwing himself and his "fate" on the decision of the proper authorities and "the will of God," he was smarting under the rejection of a memorial of his own—a memorial couched in terms of almost abject importunity, and addressed, with a flagrant disregard of constitutional propriety, not to "those whose province it is to decide," but to a personage eminently scrupulous of interfering with the discretion of her responsible advisers. Not ten days before the penning of this graceful and pious *nolo episcopari*, Dr. Merewether had actually received, from the very highest quarter, what he ought to have felt as a crushing rebuke for solicitations grossly irregular in form, and utterly mean and mendicant in substance.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY (Dr. Denison) has published a letter, in which he expressly denies that he took any active part in support of Dr. Hampden in the year 1836.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday published a letter by Lord John Russell, dated from Woburn Abbey, on the 30th December, in reply to an address of support from certain clergymen in Bedfordshire. In this letter Lord John combats two grounds of alarm at Dr. Hampden's appointment—the Oxford decree, and the suspicion of unsoundness in Dr. Hampden's faith. Respecting "the hasty vote of Convocation, passed in a period of party excitement, without due examination, and without ecclesiastical authority," Lord John says nothing new. To some standing arguments on the second objection he adds a fact or two:—

After I had taken the Queen's pleasure, and her Majesty had graciously approved of the appointment, I received privately from the Archbishop, publicly from thirteen of the bishops, a warning that the elevation of Dr. Hampden would be disapproved by the majority of the clergy. Had this objection been founded on any just accusation against the life and morals of Dr. Hampden, it was not too late to confess my error and withdraw my recommendation. But, founded as it was upon a charge of teaching unsound doctrine, it behoved me not to desert a clergyman whom the Queen had been pleased to nominate for a bishopric, without some authority or substantial proof. No such authority appeared. The conduct of the Archbishop and Bishops gave a strong presumption the other way. No such proof was given; you say very justly, "None such have we found; no proof or evidence of any strange doctrine, contrary to God's word, as held or favoured by Dr. Hampden."

Lord John closes his letter with some general and significant remarks on the state of the Church:—

Let us not mistake our position. The Church is not in that easy security of the last century which gave birth to so much negligence—to so much abuse of her wealth—to such a perilous apathy. The Church of Rome on the one side, with abundant knowledge, with imposing authority, seduces many to her communion. The right of private judgment is by many avoided as a dangerous snare; the duty of private judgment is thrown off by many more as too heavy a burden. On the other side the Protestant Dissenter assails the Church Establishment as an engine for fettering the conscience and taxing the property of the subject. Novelty has their charm: the High Churchman and the Independent speak alike with complacency of separating Church and State. I know no better security against such a danger than an able and learned episcopal bench; a zealous and God-fearing parochial clergy. Thus may the Reformation be defended; thus may the Establishment be maintained; otherwise, neither Parliament nor *præmunire* can beat off the assailants of our Church constitution.

But it is said I have disturbed the peace of the Church. There is no use in crying "Peace, when there is no peace." The appointment of Dr. Tillotson to the primacy provoked a party whose unrelenting fury pursued him to the day of his death. They denounced him as a Socinian and an Atheist, yet our Great Deliverer never made a wiser or more judicious appointment. In our own day, we have seen the learned Dr. Lloyd, once Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, pursued with bitter invective, when on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill he gave expression to the loftiest feelings of Christian charity.

You have spoken with praise of the sermons of Dr. Hampden, and your testimony is in this respect peculiarly valuable. You consider his appointment as "a circumstance favourable to the health of the Church." It is in that view, that, unconnected with, and personally unknown to, Dr. Hampden, I have recommended him to the favour of my Sovereign.

THE SEE OF HEREFORD.—The confirmation of the Rev. Dr. Hampden as Bishop of Hereford will take place at Bow Church, Cheapside, but the precise day has not as yet been fixed; the royal mandate confirming the decision of the dean and chapter not having passed the great seal. The annual value of the see is £4,200 per annum, with the patronage of the archdeaconries, chancellorships, treasurerships, non-resident canonries, and 32 benefices. The diocese includes the greater part of the counties of Salop, Worcester, Monmouth, Radnor, and Montgomery.—*Observer*.

HOW DR. MEREWETHER BECAME DEAN OF HEREFORD.—It was said that not many years ago Dr. Merewether was curate in a country church, where he had the good fortune to preach before the Queen Dowager, then



Duchess of Clarence. Her Majesty conceived a respect for the preacher; and on her husband coming to the throne, the fortunate curate was made deputy-clerk of the closet, and in course of time, Dean of Hereford. His favours continuing, King William was anxious for his preferment; and on his death-bed he exacted a promise from Lord Melbourne, then Prime Minister, to charge himself with his further advancement. As the Dean has interested himself considerably in the restoration of the Cathedral, it is probable that his views were from the first directed to the see of Hereford, which would account, if the story be true, for his being passed over when the political friends of the Queen Dowager were in power. To return to the story, it is said that, when Dr. Musgrave was transferred to York, the Queen Dowager wrote to the Queen, and Lord Melbourne to Lord John Russell, urging the fulfilment of the old promise, to neither of which applications has any answer been vouchsafed. Such is the story which, I repeat, any man would be slow to believe, if it did not happen, that, in his last letter to the Premier, Dr. Merewether has proclaimed the whole matter himself. He makes no scruple in alluding to the death-bed injunction; and, further than this, he has the modesty to assert, that if, in compliance with that injunction he had been made Bishop, it would have afforded matter of satisfaction to the whole Church.—*Scottish Press*.

THE HAMPDEN AFFAIR—THE PRESS—AND THE STATE CHURCH QUESTION

We continue our extracts from the principal organs of the Liberal press with the view of showing the extent of the change which is coming over the public mind in reference to the connexion of Church and State:—

The Kendal Mercury:—

If the clergy insist upon having in their own hands all the ecclesiastical preferments in the kingdom, then let the Church, in the name of common justice, abandon its claims as an integral part and parcel of the State, and be content to take an independent position, like the other Christian denominations, resting upon its own intrinsic merits for public countenance, and the efforts of its pastors for its spread. The Church is no more proof against a tendency to oppression than the State, and nothing is so much calculated to lead to oppression as the possession of great and unchecked power. It is the controlling agency of the State alone, that prevents such rebuffs as the Bishop of Exeter from setting the kingdom in a blaze. That control may not be in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel, but the remedy, we submit, is not in the transference of all ecclesiastical authority to the Church, but in the complete and entire severance of Church and State, and in making religion to be an affair, not of outward profession or worldly interest, but of individual and solemn conviction. The question concerns Episcopalians as well as Dissenters, and we wait with eagerness the progress of the controversy.

The Wesleyan:—

In the Established Church the present year has been pregnant with events which indicate the character of her future history. There principles have been working for some time, evidenced by recent developments, the tendency of which is to a not very distant, but essentially important, change in her constitution. Those who can read the "signs of the times," see in the vista a disruption teeming with mighty results to England and to the world.

The Glasgow Post:—

It was almost the impression for a day or two in the early part of the week, in this part of the country, that we were to have the gratification of another disruption. Opposition to the progress of Dissent was the organ of the disruption in Scotland, and it is so far a coincidence that a similar cause at this time should have roused the indignation of the English Churchmen against their patrons in the State. The result shows, however, that so beneficial a proceeding as a portion of the English clergy abandoning their endowments is quite a hopeless anticipation in the meantime. If any thing whatever is to result from this Puseyite dissatisfaction to the toleration of Dissenters, it has to progress yet a long way to mature itself so far, that its votaries will abandon the comfortable settlements which they have obtained.

The Berwick Advertiser:—

Opposition to the unquestioned exercise of the Royal supremacy is not to be wondered at. The recognition of that right has continued till now only because the clergy have always formed the rear of civilization and political advancement. There is nothing similar to it in our constitution. It presents the remarkable spectacle of absolute power being exercised in one department of government by a sovereign whose real personal authority is the most limited in the world in other directions. The outbreak which has just taken place may lead to the practical, if not the intelligent freedom of many of the clergy from the tame submission which has been hitherto yielded to this authority; and thus the breach will be widened, and statesmen will be irresistibly led by the combination of this influence with others, to that great measure in regard to religion which alone is consistent with justice and the love of religious truth,—the removal of all endowments.

The Scotsman:—

The Church of England herself stands not where she did, in point of character and dignity. In reality, she is no worse than she ever was; but she has, by her own pride and rashness, made herself to feel, and the country to understand, her position more plainly than before. Puffed up by pride, or underrating the firmness of her mate and master, the State, she gave herself airs—and has been taught her proper place. The half of her prelates, joined by a great body of her clergy, came forward, declaring that Dr. Hampden was a heretic, and that his being made a bishop would disgrace the Church. Dr. Hampden is a bishop, and his opponents remain as his colleagues or subordinates. It follows, either that they did not believe their own accusations, or that they are content to remain in a Church which has no power to prevent itself being made a teacher of "heresy"—or rather, they might fairly enough be brought under both condemnations, as having not only brought false accusations, but being also content to remain where they have no power to give effect to true ones. The worst of the Church's case is, that, while she thus impotently rattles her chains, she can free herself of them at once by renouncing the price at which she has sold herself.

The Morning Advertiser:—

We are not saying a word, nor do mean to say a word, against the Church, merely considered as an ecclesiastical body. What we assail is, the Church as a State Church. We arraign that connexion between the State and the Church, which renders the latter a helpless, ignoble dependant on the former. The Church has no will of her own. She must do the bidding of the State, whatever that may be. If she have a conscience, it is only so much the worse for her; for she has not the courage to act in accordance with its dictates. The clergy are just as much the slaves of the State as are the army and navy. The black coats in the Church must yield as ready and implicit an obedience to the commands of the Minister, as the red coats in the army, when the Ministerial pleasure is made known through the Commander-in-Chief. Why do not the thirteen bishops, with this unfortunate Dean of Hereford, and as many more as feel the conscience of the Church to be coerced by the appointment of Dr. Hampden—why do they not give a practical expression of their opinions? They have an excellent example, if disposed to follow it, in the case of the Free Church of Scotland.

The Sheffield Independent:—

It is folly to imagine that this question can rest where it is. "The sores and fetters of the Church" have been exposed. The clergy would fain have the pleasure of independence, with the dignity of State connexion and the comfort of State pay. But Lord John Russell makes his stand, as every statesman must, for the supremacy of the temporal power, and it is plain the clergy have entered upon a long and bitter struggle against the civil authority. And now, does Lord John Russell think it was wise to add to the forces and the supplies of the insurgent ecclesiastics? Is he satis-

fied that he did right to vote £100,000 this year, as the precursor of a million or two annually, the greater part of which is to be dispensed according to the will of the clergy, and will be employed by them in raising an army of privates and non-commissioned officers, to strengthen their array against the authority of the Government that pays them? Will not 60,000 or 80,000 schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and stipendiary monitors, with their families, for the most part appointed by the clergy, and dependent on their continued favour for promotion, and even for bread, be a formidable addition to the forces of the clergy in the impending war?

The Universe:—

In whatever way the dispute terminates, it has laid bare the doctrine of human supremacy in the Church of Christ. It has raised the question of first principles, which can never be raised without religious liberty being advanced. Good, and good only, can arise from it. In the meantime it is a curiosity to see right reverend prelates groping their way after truths which have long since been reached and been rejoiced in by the meanest Dissenter.

The Cheltenham Free Press:—

A Government is naturally ever desirous of increasing its influence, and such an appointment as this, to a certain extent, evidences a belief that, sentiments similar to those expressed by Dr. Hampden are held by a large portion of the community. We trust that such sentiments will spread, until conscience shall be free, no man being subjected to pecuniary penalties, or persecution for religious opinions honestly avowed. As a preliminary step, we desire to see the alliance between Church and State severed. Although on the present occasion, the effect is to exalt a minister eminent for the liberality of his sentiments, we know that the tendency of the system, for the most part, is to encourage a monopoly of religious teaching, on behalf of those who obtain the sanction of the civil rulers. This is a bad system; and although under a Liberal government, the power may be exerted for the furtherance of Liberal principles, we believe that liberty of conscience and religious truth would be best advanced, by the civil Government abstaining from all interference in spiritual matters, over which they have rightfully no authority.

The Edinburgh Witness:—

Is it not then a shame, it may be said, that the clergy should be compelled to elect a bishop whom they believe to be unfit for the office? Yes, we reply, it is a shame and a disgrace, and a great sin besides. But it is a disgrace to which, in acknowledging the supremacy of the Crown in ecclesiastical causes, the clergy have voluntarily subjected themselves; it is a sin which they have voluntarily bound themselves to commit. It is the natural result, and we wish that good men in the Church of England could perceive it to be so,—of the royal supremacy in spiritual matters. If there be anything truly sacred in the ordination of presbyters, or in the election and consecration of bishops, it implies an act of judgment on the part of those by whom the rite is performed, for the right performance of which they are responsible to the one true Head of the Church. And when they agree to desist from judging for themselves, in order to carry into effect the mandate of an earthly power, they put that power in the place of Christ, and so far dishonour Him; and this is what every prelate, dean, and chapter in England has consented to do.

The Manchester Examiner:—

It is strange that our English descendants of the priests of Heliopolis do not perceive the utter hollowness of the ecclesiastical polity which they are endeavouring to prop up and extend. It will come down one day about their ears, in a way that will astonish some of them. At the very hour when they fancy, that, like the Egyptian hierarchy, they are sharing with royalty the power of Government, the hand-writing will be seen upon the wall. For a time they may baffle about convocation, prate about the harmlessness of *præmunire*, rush into theological contest, build churches, multiply bishops, and fill the air with ecclesiastical clamour. All in vain. These enormous revenues, these ecclesiastical pomp, the parade and the show of a dramatic religion—what are they doing for the people at large? The population advances, and with it spreads the conviction that "pure religion and undefiled" is neither costly nor ostentatious; and that in the midst of an industrious, busy, and practical community, we want fewer priests, but more pastors. And when that conviction thoroughly pervades the mind of the people at large, some combination of circumstances will arise that will concentrate the national energy on one point; and it will be discovered that Great Britain will still flourish "great and free," although the Church of England, like the Free Church of Scotland, is left to the affectionate sympathies and the voluntary support of those only who belong to its communion.

The Ipswich Express:—

In all parts of the country we find the question proposed and reiterated among Churchmen—What are the benefits of a union between Church and State to counterbalance its patent and glaring disadvantages? In a political point of view this union produces many evils. It places one religious body in the ascendant above all others. It thus violates principles of political economy, and produces strife and divisions. It taxes one sect for the benefit of another; and is the occasion of bringing into Parliament innumerable bitter controversies, which had better be avoided. With all its faults the American Legislature is free from sectarian contests.

Everybody can see that the system of patronage in the Established Church of this country, and its alliance with the State, is extinguishing its spirituality, weighing down its energies; and to these causes are to be ascribed the fact of so many thousands leaving its communion, at one time for the Nonconformist, at another for the Roman Church.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AGAIN.—From Friday last till the day before yesterday he has had a benefited clergyman, advanced in life, under examination. This gentleman has been, at his own request, and for his own personal convenience, removed by the Lord Chancellor from a Crown living of large value in Cornwall, to a Crown living of less value near Exeter. Both are in the diocese of Exeter. The Bishop endeavoured to prevent the Chancellor from appointing—the Chancellor has persevered, the clergyman being an excellent evangelical man, and having been, we believe, an examiner at Cambridge. The Bishop then insisted on his right to examine. The nature of the examination we leave our readers to infer from what they know of the bishop's views of the efficacy of the Sacraments. The clergyman, after enduring the ordeal for the time stated, is said to have declined proceeding further. We anticipate and hope that he will throw himself upon the higher courts of appeal, and upon public opinion.—*Universe*.

CASE OF MR. SIMONDS.—We are informed, that Mr. T. H. Boykett has been retained for the defence of this new church-rate victim. The trial is expected to take place in the course of the present week.—*Patriot*.

IN FRANCE, archbishops receive stipends of only 15,000 francs (£625 sterling), and bishops of only 10,000 francs (£417); but the Archbishop of Paris has 40,000 francs (£1,668) on account of the importance of his see, and cardinals have 10,000 francs more than other prelates. The situation of the English clergy, says the *Journal des Débats*, is not so very bad. We know not how real religion flourishes in England, but the Established Church is in very good case indeed.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—We understand that the Committee of the Religious Liberty Society have made arrangements for another series of lectures to be delivered shortly at the Assembly Rooms. Recent ecclesiastical events will give increased interest to these proceedings. The first subject will probably be, "The signs of the times, and the duty of the people."—*Norfolk News*.

DEFICIENCY OF ACCOMMODATION IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—It was only recently that an overture was adopted by the Established Church Synod of Aberdeen

on the necessity of an increase of parish churches. A fine commentary on the wisdom of that Synod appears this week in the reported proceedings of the Town Council of Aberdeen. It appears that the amount of debt by which the city is burdened on account of the parish churches is £29,000, and is annually increasing! The number of these churches in the city is six: the gross number of sittings in the whole is 8,100. The number of let sittings is 2,869; allocated gratis 475; leaving unlet no fewer than 4,756 seats—being more than five-eighths unlet, and nearly that proportion entirely unoccupied!—*Elgin Courier*.

SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.—With high satisfaction we witnessed, on the last Sabbath-day, the secession from the Church of Rome of fifty-eight intelligent German Catholics. The third Presbyterian church (Dr. Brinsmade's), Newark, N.J., was crowded to its utmost capacity by a vast congregation assembled to behold the solemn scene, and the services were well calculated to make a deep impression.—*New York Observer*, Nov. 29.

THE IRISH PROFESSORSHIP QUESTION.—The *London-derry Standard* says:—"From all quarters of the province letters are incessantly poured in upon us, filled with indignant censures of Drs. Edgar and Cooke, in attempting to retain both their congregations and their professorships, in open defiance of the General Assembly's positive law on that subject. The excitement which prevails, both amongst the laity and the clergy of the Presbyterian Church, is becoming intense; and if the two rev. gentlemen in question will not speedily resign their congregations, in fulfilment of their positive duty, the consequences, we apprehend, will be of an exceedingly serious character. That some very decided step must be taken is clear as noonday, else the Presbyterian College will not be alone in its ruin. The conduct of the Belfast Presbytery, in its endeavours to screen a transaction which all honest men in society have concurred in stigmatizing as a manifest job, has given an irremediable shock to public confidence, in regard to every ecclesiastical institute that is, in any way, subject to their financial management; and, whether the members of that Presbytery believe our statement or not, they will, ere long, receive painful demonstration of its entire correctness."

REDUCTION OF THE TEA DUTIES.—A conference of merchants and manufacturers was held yesterday week, in the Town-hall of Manchester, to consider the subject of the Tea-duties. The Mayor of Manchester presided; supported by Mr. Heywood, M.P., Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. Duncuft, M.P., and Mr. W. Rathbone, of Liverpool. The resolutions adopted set forth the unsatisfactory nature of our trade with China, in consequence mainly of the difficulty of providing a return commodity in exchange for our manufactures. An increased consumption of tea can alone be looked to for extending or even maintaining our trade with China; and for such extended consumption, we can only rely on a reduction of duty. The loss to the revenue would be but temporary; and as the immediate deficiency might be made up by an increase of direct taxation, in which the country would acquiesce, the Government may reasonably be urged to make a large and immediate reduction. The resolutions concluded by suggesting a deputation to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE FEVER IN EDINBURGH has at length begun to abate: within the last four weeks, the mortality in the Infirmary has dropped from 76 to 30. At Paisley, too, there is a marked decrease. Influenza is still prevalent in the South; but has nearly disappeared in the North.

MR. COBDEN IN THE WEST.—The member for the West Riding has been riding into the West, and by dint of coke and *cheval*—coke and shovel as John Tar renders it—he is now enjoying the quiet and intellectual hospitalities of Sir William Molesworth, at Pencarrow. Mr. Cobden arrived at the New London Inn, on Wednesday night, in company with Mrs. Cobden and family. It was known in the city that he was expected, and a few of the free-traders of Exeter assembled to greet him with a passing compliment on his way to Torquay—for they had booked him for that destination. They assembled at Mr. John Burrington's, in the immediate neighbourhood of the hotel, and a delegate from their body pounced upon the honourable gentleman as he descended from the omnibus at the hotel door—telling him how delighted the disciplery of Exeter were, to hear of the arrival of the great teacher, and how they were panting to greet him. Imagine the horror and apprehension of the good man. He had run away from the North, to escape being fêted to death, and here Fate pitched him at once into the arms of a delegate! With tired children about him, a fond and devoted wife, jealous lest any one should break in upon his repose—here in an ill-bishopped city, at dark night, remote from home and far distant from that *nous* and knowledge of the North, to which the happy family had been accustomed—to be thus pounced upon—imagine, good Constant, the consternation which seized the little party. The great man besought, through the delegate, the Christian forbearance of the party. He was unwell, travel-worn, and needed rest. The delegate returned—and rendered an account of his abortive mission. The friends, to ease the apprehensions of the teacher, then wrote him a congratulatory letter, each man signing his name. In the morning, Mr. Cobden sent to Mr. J. C. Sercombe, the chairman of the party, and a hurried muster took place at the New London Inn, where we had the opportunity of shaking hands, and the pleasure of greeting this unostentatious man. Mr. Cobden looks, we regret to say, as if he needed repose. Mr. Cobden is a quiet, unostentatious man, of middle height, and slender figure. You would pronounce him at a glance to be a just and guileless man. We wish nobody any harm, but we should not care to see such a one as he who passed through Exeter on this occasion—bishop of the diocese to-morrow.—*Western Times*.

The *Durham Chronicle* states, that Mr. Robert Duncombe Shafto, the Liberal member for North Durham, is lying dangerously ill, of typhus fever, at the residence of his father, Whitworth-park, in this county.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS AND THE MONOPOLY OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I sent a letter to the *Educational Times* about a fortnight ago, containing a history of the Board of Schoolmasters in this locality. One object I have in view, in so doing, was to call the attention of the members of the College of Preceptors to certain resolutions by which some of the schoolmasters in this neighbourhood determined to be guided. The first of these resolutions was as follows:—"That this meeting is desirous to express to the parent society (the College of Preceptors) its decided conviction that, in any application to Parliament for putting the profession of tuition in a similar position to that of medicine and the law, it is highly important that the greatest possible care should be taken that no religious sect or body whatever should have any exclusive or predominant influence in any of the future movements or operations of the society." The 2nd resolution was—"That this Board desires to express its determination not to favour any movement that shall tend to the establishment of the monopoly in education, believing that such a proceeding would be dangerous to the civil and religious liberties of Englishmen." I then directed the attention of the members of the College to the principles which the schoolmasters, after they had formed themselves into a board, laid down as the basis of their association. Having done this, I pointed the readers of the *Educational Times* to the dangerous tendency of the sentiments which appeared in an article (I believe the editor's) of that journal for December last. The writer of that article, in advocating the importance of a charter of incorporation, strongly insists on the importance of "this charter's containing a clause which shall, after a certain period, prevent persons engaged in any other profession from being employed as public teachers, and that such persons shall be positively forbidden to do so"—i. e., as the context shows, by legislative enactments. Now, sir, I wish I could enlist your pen against the tendency of the principle here involved. My letter to the *Educational Times*, I find, is not to appear till the month of February. The general meeting of the members of this society is to take place on the 12th inst. I wish something could be done before that meeting shall take place or the purpose of awakening the Nonconformists in that body to the maintenance of their principles. In that article of the *Educational Times* to which I have referred, the writer particularly deprecates the fact, that clergymen of the Established Church should be permitted to act as public instructors of youth. You will, I have no doubt, agree with me that among the clergy of the Established Church there are some of the most able and efficient teachers, and that the Legislature of the country would go out of its own proper sphere were it to check that freedom which ought always to obtain, in allowing every subject to gain his livelihood by whatever means he pleases, provided that he does not interfere, in so doing, with the natural and inalienable rights of others. How desirable soever it may be that only persons competent to a profession should engage in it, it belongs not to the Legislature to settle this question. Public opinion and custom effectually answer this purpose with regard to other professions; they are quite adequate to the task in the case of the teacher also. Were they not, it is not the province of civil governments to make enactments of this kind. Labour of every kind ought to be perfectly free. If in anything there ought to be free trade, labour, whether mental or physical, ought not, at least in the mode of its application, to be exempt from this principle. Hitherto youths apprenticed to physical employments—to labour at the loom and the anvil—smitten with the love of literature and science, have often outstripped, even as teachers, those whose whole lives have been spent in the profession. Believing that the tendency of such enactments as are advocated in the *Educational Times* is calculated to check such ardent spirits, and that they are dangerous to the liberties of the people, I am desirous of using my pen, and all the influence I possess, in opposing them. Can you favour me by the immediate insertion of this paper in the *Nonconformist*? By so doing you will oblige,

Yours truly,
G. SLATER,
President of the Board of Schoolmasters
in Plymouth.

Classical and Mathematical Academy, 61, Union-st.,
Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Jan. 3rd, 1848.

P.S. The first of the principles above referred to is substantially the same as the second resolution stated in this paper; and the second is as follows:—"That this Board believes that any attempt to render the schoolmaster of the middle classes a mere stipendiary of the Government is injurious to the best interests of the country, by depriving him of his freedom who, having under his care the intellectual training of the rising generation, ought himself especially to be independent in thought and action."

A PLAN FOR INCREASING THE CIRCULATION OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—This appears to me to be a suitable time, in which the readers of the *Nonconformist* might do something for its increased circulation. If our principles are worth anything, surely they are worth extending far and wide; and I imagine we do not act consistently unless we strive to bring others to our mode of thinking. It is not meant by this that we are always to be debating, or always to be pushing ourselves forward, as Nonconformists, but at all seasons we should be ready to avow and to contend for those principles, which oblige us to dissent from all religious establishments. We can do this with courtesy and in a Christian spirit, but we should always do it with firmness.

At the present moment great efforts are being made to give a large circulation to the *British Banner*. News agents, booksellers, members of churches and ministers, are striving to their utmost to aid it. I rejoice in all this, and trust they will not be disappointed. One thing is certain—the *Nonconformist* has never disappointed its readers. I know of instances in which influential persons in the Dissenting world who at one time would not condescend to read it, do so now, and profess with much profit. One, a leading London minister, who would not allow it to enter his house, takes it in regularly now, and recommends it to his friends.

I would suggest that the following plan be adopted wherever practicable:—That a circular be proposed by some friend—in as many of the Congregational and Baptist Churches as possible—addressed to the various members and seatholders of the church, setting before them the claims of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, and urging those friends to subscribe for it. If only half a dozen copies, in a large congregation, are thus disposed of, a great object will be attained—our principles will be diffused—and people who now do nothing for literature and the press will be taught to subscribe, and thus aid in the diffusion of knowledge. It might be further beneficial by those friends giving the profits in aid of the school connected with the chapel—or in aid

of the vestry library, or for the sick society, &c. The mode of drawing up the circular would of course depend greatly upon the character of the people to be addressed. The person thus kindly interesting himself, or herself—for ladies would be well employed in this matter—need not think of his own want of influence; the object to be attained will be a sufficient apology for his application, and his own earnestness shows that he is a man of principle. This will give him a hearing at once.

Trusting to your insertion of this communication, and that it will meet with a warm response throughout the country,
I am, Sir, yours truly,
Islington, Jan. 3, 1848. NEMO.

SUICIDE OF A MAN AND HIS WIFE.—Mr. Alexander Toms Williams, proprietor of the Star Coffee-house, No. 33, Cleveland-street, and Mrs. Williams, his wife, committed suicide on Sunday. No reasons for the rash act have transpired. During the whole of Saturday the business was carried on as usual. About a quarter after twelve at night, Mr. and Mrs. Williams were in conversation with each other in the coffee-room, in the presence of a customer, when there was an exhibition of the utmost good feeling towards each other. After the lapse of a few minutes, Mrs. Williams followed her husband, who had retired, and upon reaching the room found the door fastened. She burst it open, and discovered him suspended from the railing of the bedstead. Her exclamations for assistance awoke Mr. Matthews, one of the lodgers, upon seeing whom she observed that "Williams had hung himself." Mr. Matthews cut him down, while another lodger went for a surgeon. Dr. Huttfield, of 41, Cleveland-street, immediately attended. He bled Mr. Williams, finding the body still warm; and, whilst attending to him, he received information that Mrs. Williams was then lying in the coffee-room, bleeding profusely from a wound across her throat, inflicted by a razor which was near her on the floor. Dr. Huttfield proceeded to her assistance; but, from the nature of the wound, which had separated the windpipe, he was at once convinced it was mortal. He applied sutures to the windpipe, and returned to Mr. Williams, who died shortly after. It is stated, that the strongest attachment was manifested on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Williams towards each other. Mr. Williams was about thirty-one, and Mrs. Williams thirty-four years of age.

THE INFLUENZA.—This epidemic, after having traversed northern Europe, has now extended its ravages to Algiers and the northern coast of Africa, as also to Athens, and parts of Greece.—*Medical Gazette*.

A THIEF KILLED WHILE COMMITTING A ROBBERY.—On Saturday morning, the body of a man about thirty years of age was found in the basement story of a new building in Upper East Smithfield, in the parish of Aldgate. He appeared to have been dead several hours, and the body was quite cold. The back and neck of the deceased were broken, and he had received several contusions. On the body being discovered an investigation was made by the police, and it seems that he was in the act of stripping some lead off the roof of the building, which is only partially covered in, and while doing so the rafters gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground, a height of fifty feet, and must have been killed on the spot.

FIRES IN LONDON DURING 1847.—On Saturday the official returns kept by the fire brigade of the fires that occur in the metropolis and its suburbs were made up for 1847; from which we learn that no fewer than 989 have taken place during the past year. The losses, however, were not so serious as in the previous year, 1846, when the number was 1,022. Between 400 and 500 houses appear to have been either consumed or seriously damaged, with a loss of property estimated at about £150,000. Those in the provinces, according to the fire office returns, are far greater in extent than have been known for several years.

THE WESTMINSTER MURDER.—The extreme penalty of the law, in the case of M^r Coy and Sale, who were found guilty of the murder of Mr. Bellechambers, at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, is to be carried into effect on Monday next.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The health of the Lord Chancellor is gradually improving, and the noble and learned lord is satisfactorily regaining his strength. It is, however, doubtful whether his lordship will be sufficiently recovered to preside in the Court of Chancery by the commencement of next term.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—The accounts of the quarter's revenue will not be made up before Wednesday evening next, nor given to the public before Thursday morning. It is impossible, therefore, to give any accurate detailed statement beyond the fact which is already anticipated pretty generally, that a considerable falling off may be expected both on the quarter and on the year, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1846. This decrease, we regret to add, may be expected to be exhibited in the leading and important items which constitute the largest sources of income, and which indicate the condition of our foreign trade, and the prosperity of our domestic condition. The loss on the Excise in the quarter just ended was fully anticipated, and it is to be placed to the account of the same causes which marked the decline in the last quarter. The malt duties are always ascertained some time before they are paid into the receipt of the revenue. The falling off in the Customs may be attributed to the unusual dulness and depression of the last three months, rather than to any causes at all likely to exert a permanent influence on this important item of our national resources. It should be borne in mind that the depression now brought before the public view is entirely comparative. The receipts of this quarter even, though somewhat behind the corresponding quarter of 1846, are still of a fair average amount. The receipts of the former year were unusually large, from a combination of various causes. The falling off in the present quarter and in the last exhibits no features of an alarming character. A large surplus was on hand at the last completion of the financial year, and it is fully expected that the making up of the accounts to the 5th of April next will, in spite of all the late causes for depression, exhibit a redundancy of income over expenditure, which will leave the finances of the country in a safe and sound condition.—*Observer*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS ADELAIDE.—The Princess Adelaide d'Orleans, sister of King Louis Philippe, died at the Tuileries on Friday morning. Her Royal Highness was born on the 23rd of August, 1777, and was therefore in her 71st year. The death of the Princess, though it cannot exactly be called sudden, was, in a great measure, unexpected. She had been attacked a few days previously with the prevailing epidemic, but the attack was considered a slight one, and no apprehension of a fatal termination of it was felt till the evening previous to her death. The death of the Princess is a source of great affliction to the whole of the royal family of France, but especially to the King. His Majesty has been in the habit of consulting her Royal Highness in every difficulty, and many of the most important acts of his life were influenced by her advice. Indeed Louis Philippe may be said, to a certain degree, to owe his crown to the Princess Adelaide. At the period of the revolution of 1830, it was Madame Adelaide who was deputed by the Duke of Orleans to receive the national commissioners at Neuilly, and the result of the interview, in consequence of her management, was, that the Duke, who had previously hesitated, was induced to accept the Lieutenant-Generalship of the kingdom, and subsequently of the throne. The deceased princess has divided her estate between her royal nephews, passing, however, over the Duke d'Aumale, as sufficiently provided for, he being heir of the Prince of Condé. Madame Adelaide was generally considered to have been privately married to General Athalin.

SURRENDER OF ABD-EL-KADER.—Intelligence has been received to the effect that Abd-el-Kader had not only surrendered to the Duc d'Aumale, but had already arrived, a prisoner, at Toulon. After the recent engagements with the troops of the Emperor of Morocco, in which the Emir was crushed by an overwhelming superiority of force and numbers, his situation had become most hazardous. No hope of escape from the pursuit of the sons of the Emperor Abderrahman and the army commanded by them remained, except to cross the French frontier and surrender to the Prince Governor of that colony. Abd-el-Kader accordingly adopted this course, and embarked on the 25th, at Oran, on board the steam-frigate "Asmodée," in which he arrived at Toulon on the 29th.

THE HEALTH OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—The *National* gives a melancholy account of the King's aspect on the opening of the French Chambers:—

His Majesty appeared to us to be in an ill state of health. His attitude, his gesture, his voice, gave proofs of the effort which it was necessary for him to make in order to pronounce the speech composed by M. Guizot. The King has become reduced in flesh. His pale face denoted sufferings, vanquished and subdued, but still active. The sound of his voice is profoundly changed; and the veil which covered that accent, ordinarily hollow and firm, cast over his entire speech something so gloomy and dull that it congealed even the very Centres, and drove back their enthusiasm to the lowest recesses of their noble breasts. It was the first time that a royal speech was delivered from the commencement to the end without having been interrupted by applause. We could catch but two marks of adhesion and of continued approbation—namely, when Louis Philippe spoke of his son the Duke d'Aumale, and of his own old age.

This account is somewhat confirmed by the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

I can now state from personal observation, that in his Majesty's appearance there is, within the last few months, a decided change for the worse. He is not by any means the hale and robust man he was even when I saw him last, which was on the 29th of July. He is thinner and considerably weaker than he was at that time. His step in walking is by no means firm, and in ascending the steps leading to the throne he tottered considerably. I should hardly say, however, that his Majesty's appearance gave anything like reasonable ground for the alarm of immediate danger which was so general last week. If we except his having a bad cold, he could hardly be classed as an invalid; and the general impression he left upon me was, that the *grippe* had told, and that age was beginning to tell upon him.

Paris letters mention a report in circulation that "the Opposition proposed taking for their drapeau the Duchess of Orleans in anticipation of the demise or abdication of the King. This rumour seemed to derive countenance from the conduct of the deputies of that party in respect of that illustrious lady, to whom, and to her son (the Count de Paris) they were ostentatious in their display of respect and attachment."

The Deputies were engaged on Wednesday in organizing the standing Committees, verifying the powers of the members elected during the recess, and appointing the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries, for the session. The ballot for the Presidency presented the following result:—M. Sauzet, 227; M. Odillon Barrot, 105; Dupin, 13; Dufaure, 9. M. Sauzet was declared President.

The Chamber of Deputies appointed its four Vice-Presidents on Thursday. The votes stood as follows:—Ministerial candidates—M. Bignon, 217; M. Lepelletier d'Aunay, 210; Marshal Bugeaud, 206; M. François Delessert, 195; Opposition candidates—M. Leon de Malleville, 112; M. Billault, 110; M. George Lafayette, 86; M. Abatucci, 85; Dissenting Conservatives—M. Lacave Laplagne, 50; M. Lanver, 69; M. Debelleye, 27. First four elected. Of the nine bureaux into which the Chamber of Deputies is divided, eight have chosen their Presidents and Secretaries from among the supporters of the Cabinet, while only one has chosen members of the Opposition—of that one M. Thiers is president.

Reform banquets are still going on in France. At Grenoble, on Sunday, the 19th of December, 1,000 persons dined—all persons of some municipal or social importance.

The Swiss Vorort has addressed a note to the French Government, formally demanding the recall of M. Bois le Comte, the Ambassador in that country.

M. Desages, one of the principal Secretaries in the department of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed by

M. Guizot to attend, in the name of France, the conference of "the Four Powers" relative to Switzerland.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE PRESS.—The *Commerce* has calculated that during the last seventeen years no less than 1,129 prosecutions had been directed against the journals in the name of King Louis Philippe, who had inaugurated his accession to the throne by a formal promise that no prosecution should in future be instituted against the press. During that period fifty-seven journals were obliged to suspend their publication in consequence of the severity of the penalties. The writers were sentenced to 3,141 years and eight months' imprisonment, and the journals to 7,110,500 francs fine.

ITALY

The *Reforma*, of Lucca, says:—"The Austrians were to have evacuated, on the night of the 17th, the posts which they occupied in Ferrara, and 300 Swiss were already on their march to relieve them; but they have been suddenly stopped on their way by an order sent by *estafette*. The Austrian general has declared that he will not permit any troops to arrive. Thus the evacuation of Ferrara is again deferred."

AUSTRIAN INTERVENTION.—Letters from Turin of the 25th announce that immediately on receiving the intelligence of the death of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, the ex-Duke of Lucca, who by that event becomes (under the article of the treaty of Vienna) Duke of Parma, set out from Genoa, not to his newly-acquired principalities, but to Milan, where, on application to Marshal Radetski, the Austrian commander-in-chief, he obtained a body of Austrian troops (1,500 in number), consisting of cavalry and artillery, which were despatched to Parma, where they arrived on the 21st, and mounted guard at the palace. It was pretended that these troops were intended as a guard of honour for the obsequies of the deceased archduchess. The Duchy of Modena is likewise occupied by the Austrian forces. The cities of Modena and Reggio are now bristling with Austrian bayonets. It was on the 22nd December that the city of Modena was occupied by the Austrian troops, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, consisting of four or five thousand men. Several arrests had taken place. Terror prevailed in the city. The horses of the cavalry were kept constantly saddled and bridled, ready for mounting. Several hundred muskets had been brought into the Ducal Palace, to arm the household.

The *Alba*, of Florence, of the 24th ult., quotes a letter from Pontremoli, dated the 21st, stating that great excitement reigns in that province respecting its annexation to Parma. The inhabitants, it is said, appear as determined as ever not to be separated from Tuscany. Confiding in the inaccessible state of the Apennines, on account of the snow, they are preparing for defence; the bridges over the Cisa are mined, and sentinels placed to guard them.

These serious events have created some uneasiness in other parts of the peninsula. The garrison of Alessandria has been reinforced by order of the King of Sardinia, and an army of observation has been encamped under the shelter of the fortress, and on the field rendered memorable by the victory of Marengo. While King Charles Albert takes these measures of precaution he has sent an envoy to the Grand Duke of Tuscany to put that prince on his guard, and accordingly it is stated that the Tuscan army is immediately to be reconstituted and augmented.

POPULAR FEELING IN ITALY.—The *Presse* has the following from Trent, in the Tyrol:—"As a dealer in images was hawking his wares about the streets, a short time ago, an Austrian officer approached him, and, perceiving a statue of the Pope crowned with a wreath, angrily asked him if he could not expose other statues than those of that man. 'A man!' cried the image-seller, with great *naïveté*, 'he is not a man—he is the immortal Pope—our father—the friend and protector of Italy!' 'Scoundrel!' ejaculated the Austrian officer in a fury, 'he is a revolutionist, and this is what he merits!' As he spoke he drew his sword, and swept off the head of the statue. A crowd assembled, and, taking the part of the image-dealer, laid violent hands on the Austrian officer. He would no doubt have been torn to pieces, had not a patrol come up and rescued him. By superior order he has since, it is said, been placed in arrest."

The question of the evacuation of the city of Ferrara by the Austrians is settled. On the 23rd ult. the whole of the Austrian troops in the city were withdrawn into the citadel, with the exception of those in two barracks situate between the town and that fortress, the evacuation of which by them had not been required. It had been supposed that an Austrian and a Pontifical force would conjointly occupy the gate of the Po, but no such arrangement appears to have been contemplated. The gate of the Po is left without military guards. The only force maintained there is a body of Custom-house officers. It has, moreover, been declared neutral.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

There has been more than one arrival from the United States this week: the "Britannia" arrived at Liverpool on Thursday the 30th; but in bringing the President's Message was anticipated by the New York packet-ship Ashburton, which arrived earlier on the 30th, after a run of twenty days.

The message is a very long document; filling eight or nine columns of our morning papers; and three-fourths of it are devoted to the subject of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk begins, of course, with compliments to the Sovereign People; some crowing about the institutions of the Republic; and exultation at the "widespread and universal" prosperity of the Union during the past year.

Our intercourse with all the powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character. It has ever been our cherished policy to cultivate peace and goodwill with all nations, and this policy has been steadily pursued by me.

No change has taken place in the relations with Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress; but Mr. Polk elaborately sketches the subsequent history of the war.

"History," he declares, "presents no parallel of so

many glorious victories achieved by any nation within so short a period." But "while every patriot's bosom must exult," the "nation is called to mourn over so many brave officers and soldiers." He narrates the negotiations for a peace; the United States having offered to grant a peace, if Mexico would cede a portion of her territory as indemnity for the expenses of the war. Mr. Polk argues at great length to show that this is fit and proper.

It is well known that the only indemnity which it is in the power of Mexico to make in satisfaction of the just and long-deferred claims of our citizens against her, and the only means by which she can reimburse the United States for the expenses of the war, is a concession to the United States of a portion of her territory. Mexico has no money to pay, and no other means of making the required indemnity. If we refuse this, we can obtain nothing else. To reject indemnity by refusing to accept a cession of territory, would be to abandon all our just demands, and to wage the war, bearing all its expenses, without a purpose or definite object.

That would only renew past irritations. Congress always contemplated a territorial indemnity.

Accordingly, the Commissioner of the United States was authorized to demand the cession of New Mexico and California, the Rio Grande as the Western boundary South of New Mexico, and right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican Commissioners, however, proposed terms wholly inadmissible; negotiating as if Mexico were the victorious party! They demanded a dismemberment of Texas by the cession of the territory lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, [our readers will remember that the boundary had all along been disputed,] did not provide for paying the just claims of the American citizens, arrogated a right to levy duties on goods in ports of which the United States were in military occupation, and offered to cede for a "pecuniary consideration" that part of Upper California which lies North of 37 degrees.

It is manifest to all who have observed the actual condition of their Government, that the Mexicans could not long retain possession of the provinces claimed by the United States: California, especially, would probably be seized by some European power, or would set up for itself.

Mexico is too feeble a power to govern these provinces, lying as they do at a distance of more than 1,000 miles from her capital; and, if attempted to be retained by her, they would constitute but for a short time, even nominally, a part of her dominions.

The provinces of New Mexico and the Californias are contiguous to the territories of the United States; and if brought under the government of our laws, their resources—mineral, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial—would soon be developed. The ports of California would in a short period become the marts of an extensive and profitable commerce with China and other countries of the East. These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the United States by the cession of this territory; while it is certain that as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enjoyed neither by Mexico herself nor by any other nation. New Mexico is a frontier province, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico.

There is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican Government might even desire to place this province under the protection of the Government of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce and warlike savages wander over it and upon its borders. Mexico has been, and must continue to be, too feeble to restrain them.

The terms offered by the United States were rejected; and it now became a practical question how the war should be prosecuted, and what should be the future policy?

I cannot doubt that we should secure and render available the conquests which we have already made; and that, with this view, we should hold and occupy, by our naval and military forces, all the ports, towns, cities, and provinces now in our occupation, or which may hereafter fall into our possession; that we should press forward our military operations, and levy such military contributions on the enemy as may, as far as practicable, defray the future expenses of the war.

On the renewal of the war, New Mexico and the Californias were conquered and held, subject to be disposed of by a treaty of peace; so that "these provinces are now in our undisputed possession."

I am satisfied they should never be surrendered to Mexico. Should Congress concur with me in this opinion, and that they should be retained by the United States as indemnity, I can perceive no good reason why the civil jurisdiction and laws of the United States should not at once be extended over them. To wait for a treaty of peace, such as we are willing to make, by which our relations towards them would not be changed, cannot be good policy; whilst our own interest, and that of the people inhabiting them, require that a stable, responsible, and free government under our authority, should as soon as possible be established over them. Should Congress, therefore, determine to hold these provinces permanently, and that they shall hereafter be considered constituent parts of our country, the earlier establishment of territorial governments over them will be important for the more perfect protection of persons and property; and I recommend that such territorial governments be established. It will promote peace and tranquillity among all the inhabitants, by allaying all apprehension that they may still entertain of being again subjected to the jurisdiction of Mexico. I invite the early and favourable consideration of Congress to this important subject.

Besides New Mexico and the Californias, there are other Mexican provinces which have been reduced to our possession by conquest. These other Mexican provinces are now governed by our military and naval commanders, under the general authority which is conferred upon a conqueror by the laws of war. They should continue to be held as a means of coercing Mexico to accede to just terms of peace.

To retire to a line and simply hold and defend it, would not terminate the war. I am persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honour and interest, and of bringing the war to an honourable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country.

In my annual message to Congress of December last, I declared that the "war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but, having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honourable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much-injured

citizens who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico. Such, in my judgment, continues to be our true policy—indeed, the only policy which will probably secure a permanent peace. It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the Republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation. On the contrary, it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and, under a good government, adapted to her condition, be a free, independent, and prosperous republic." "Our armies" have advanced "from victory to victory," always "with the olive branch in their hands."

One obstacle to a peace has been the fact, that Mexico has been so long held in subjection by one faction of military usurpers after another, who have deterred the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants from making an honourable peace.

With a people distracted and divided by contending factions, and a Government subject to constant changes by successive evolutions, the continued successes of our army may fail to secure a satisfactory peace. In such event, it may become proper for our commanding generals in the field, to give encouragement and assurance of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico in the establishment and maintenance of a free Republican government of their own choice, able and willing to conclude a peace which would be just to them, and secure to us the indemnity we demand. This may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace. Should such be the result, the war which Mexico has forced upon us would thus be converted into an enduring blessing to herself.

Mr. Polk represents, that endeavours were made to conciliate the mass of the population, and to convince them that war was made, not against them, but against the Government; and therefore a very lenient policy was pursued, of protecting property, paying for provisions, &c.

This mild treatment failed to produce the desired effect upon the Mexican population; who resorted to a guerilla warfare, with savage excesses. The Mexicans having thus shown themselves to be wholly incapable of appreciating our forbearance and liberality, it was deemed proper to change the manner of conducting the war, by making them feel its pressure, according to the usages observed under similar circumstances by all civilized nations.

Measures have recently been adopted by which the internal as well as external revenues of Mexico, in all places in our military occupation, will be seized and appropriated to the use of our army and navy.

Several other foreign topics occupy some space in Mr. Polk's message; but they are small in importance.

For the purpose of carrying on the war and occupying Mexico, Mr. Polk has already exhausted the supply of 50,000 volunteers authorized by the Congress, and he recommends Congress to make an addition to the regular army, and to authorize the Government in calling for the services of a larger number of volunteers. But these exertions cannot be made without entailing great expense on the people; and the President, therefore, after adverting to the relations of the United States with other powers, proposes to place new burdens on the people. The receipts (he says) into the Treasury for the last fiscal year amounted to 26,346,790 dollars and 37 cents. The net revenue from customs during the year ending on the 1st December, 1846, being the last year under the operation of the Tariff Act of 1842, was 22,971,403 dollars and 10 cents; and the net revenue from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1847, being the first year under the operation of the Tariff Act of 1846, was about 31,500,000 dollars.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last were 59,451,177 dollars and 65 cents. It is estimated, that the receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1848, including the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July last, will amount to 42,886,545 dollars and 80 cents. The expenditure for the same period, if peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, and the army shall be increased, as is proposed, will amount to 58,615,660 dollars and 7 cents.

To meet the expenditure, a further loan will be necessary of about 18,500,000 dollars. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of the public lands shall be made at an early period of the session, as recommended, the loan for the present fiscal year may be reduced to 17,000,000 dollars.

Should the war with Mexico be continued until the 30th of June, 1849, it is estimated that a further loan of 20,500,000 dollars will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day; but that loan may be reduced by the tax on tea and coffee and other items to 17,000,000 dollars. It is not proposed, however, at present, to ask Congress for authority to negotiate this loan for the next fiscal year. Increase of taxes, then, of loans and debts, with an increase of soldiers—of men engaged in the work of destruction, and maintained at the expense of industry—are the consequences of Mr. Polk's determination to occupy the territory of Mexico. Such have always been, and ever will be, the consequences of such a line of policy, which, on the pretext of procuring for the people indemnity for the past and security for the future, imposes on them great additional burdens, and great additional privations.

The act reducing duties on imports, which has been in force since December 1, last year, has realized, Mr. Polk says, all the beneficial effects anticipated. The public revenue derived from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1847, exceeds by more than 8,000,000 dollars the amount received in the preceding year under the operation of the act of 1842. While the repeal of the prohibitory or restrictive duties of the act of 1842, and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates levied on articles imported according to their actual value, has increased the revenue and augmented foreign trade, all the great interests of the country have been advanced and promoted. Excellent testimony that to the policy of reducing duties, which Mr. Polk purposes to contravene by imposing duties on tea or coffee to pay the expenses of the Mexican war. He calculates that about 3,000,000 dollars may be obtained by a moderate duty on these articles, which he earnestly recommends to the consideration of Congress, placing before it no other alternative but war taxes, or an increase of debt. At the same time he has no intention of otherwise altering the tariff of 1847, but expresses a hope that the system

of import duties then established may be regarded as the permanent policy of the country. More than once does he dwell on the vast advantages which all the great interests of the country have derived from being relieved of the fiscal burdens of the former tariff, and yet for the necessities of the State he is obliged to propose additional taxes.

The warehousing system, he says, has proved an important auxiliary to the Tariff Act. It has tended to enlarge commerce, and saved manufacturers from forced sales. The Treasury Act, too, has been eminently successful; and the public revenue has been easily collected, safely kept, and advantageously applied. Upwards of 9,000,000 of acres of public lands were offered for sale last year, and it is expected that about 10,000,000 of acres will be ready for sale in 1848. To accelerate the sale of some lands within settled states, which otherwise are not likely to be occupied, the President recommends a reduction in the price, and he calculates on the proceeds to augment the revenue.

He alludes, as in former sessions, to the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon, which he recommends to Congress, and he aspires to increase the power of the Government, though we cannot think he will add to its utility, by imitating England in establishing a tribunal to try American subjects in the waters of China, so that the Chinese may be satisfied, in case of quarrels with the Americans, that justice is done. Pacific relations with the Indians continue, but some outrages committed by them have been promptly repressed. More removals have taken place of tribes from the east to the west of the Mississippi; and it is said that education and agriculture, with civilization generally, are making some progress amongst them.

In reference to the United States navy, whose services are applauded, it is said—In addition to four war steamers, the Secretary of the Navy has entered into contracts for the construction of thirteen steamers, to be employed to carry different mails. They will be the property of the contractors, but are to be built so as to render them convertible at the least possible expense into war steamers of the first-class.

It is the boast, too, of the President that the American mercantile marine will soon be the largest of the world. In connexion with the mail packets now employed by the United States, the President says, the British post-office have directed the collection of discriminating postages on all letters and other mailable matter which the American packet, going to Bremen, took out to Great Britain, or which went into the British post-office on their way to France and other parts of Europe. "The effect of the order of the British post-office (he says) is to subject all letters and other matter transported by American steamers to double postage, and was adopted with the avowed object of protecting the British line of mail steamers now running between Boston and Liverpool, and, if permitted to continue, must speedily put an end to the transportation of all letters and other matter by American steamers, and give to British steamers a monopoly of the business. A just and fair reciprocity is all that we desire, and on this we must insist."

This subject has already engaged the attention of the American minister here, and negotiations are in progress to remedy, we hope, this impolitic attempt of our post-office to impede the transmission of letters by the American vessels.

The President concludes with an exhortation quoted from Washington, to cherish the national Union, and with the invocation of a Divine blessing on the labours of Congress.

A Whig candidate had been elected President of the House of Representatives. Three ballots were taken on the occasion. There were four candidates,—namely, Winthrop the Whig, and three Democratic gentlemen; in a House of 220, Mr. Winthrop successively received 108, 109, and 110 votes; but on the last ballot two members declined voting, which gave him the "absolute majority" required. The favourite candidate of the Democratic party received successively, in three ballots, 61, 82, and 64 votes. The Whigs seem to be more united than their opponents.

The general news is unimportant. Two failures are mentioned,—that of the Lewiston Bank, and that of an extensive firm in the iron manufacturing trade. Trade was somewhat duller; the money-market was "tight;" exchange on London, 9 to 10½ premium. The "Ashburton" brings £21,000 as freight; the "Britannia" £52,000.

Resolutions have been presented in the Legislature of South Carolina against the "Wilmot proviso." The proviso excludes slavery from all territories hereafter annexed to the Union. The resolutions declare that should the proviso be adopted by Congress, South Carolina will consider herself at liberty to secede from the Union.

The intelligence from Mexico represents no material change in the state of affairs, either among the Mexicans or in the field.

By the West India mail we have intelligence from Mexico to December 1. The *Free American*, Vera Cruz paper, of the 1st of December, says:—"The Government of Queretaro has at last, but too late, nominated commissioners to meet Mr. Trist, and hear the propositions of peace which the latter had the power to make; but this power having been revoked by the Cabinet at Washington, they came too late. Mr. Trist, having been recalled, was to leave the city of Mexico on the 28th for Vera Cruz, with a small train. The names of the commissioners who arrived at the city of Mexico are Messrs. Couto, Cuevas, Atristain, and Rincon, all belonging to the peace party."

It was generally thought in Mexico that the war would not end for some time to come. The failure of negotiations created a great deal of excitement among the people at Mexico, and they now begin to feel the consequence of their folly in refusing to accept the liberal propositions made before by Mr. Trist in the name of the United States Government.

INDIA.

The intelligence received by the mail, which arrived on Monday, is varied. The Governor-General had reached Cawnpore from Meerut, and the long talked-of interview between his lordship and the King of Oude had taken place. Nothing had transpired of a political

nature, connected with the interviews which had taken place, but there was no doubt that every effort would be made by Lord Hardinge to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed and distracted state of Oude. In Hyderabad affairs continued in the same confused state. The arrangements for raising money had failed; the Arab mercenaries were plundering throughout the country; and the estrangement between the King and his minister was greater than ever. The Nizam had quitted Hyderabad, and declared that he would not return to the capital until our resident consented to the removal of the prime minister. There is nothing new from the Punjab. From Rajpootana there is intelligence of the capture of Doongur Singh, by Lieut. Hardcastle, who, with his party, becomes entitled to a large reward offered by the British and native governments for the apprehension of this robber. The commercial news from India is gloomy. In consequence of the failures in this country, the following firms had suspended payments:—Messrs. Cockerell and Co.; Messrs. Lyall, Matheson, and Co.; Messrs. Church, Lake, and Co.; Messrs. Shearman, Mullans, and Co., of Calcutta; and Messrs. Livingston and Co., of Bombay.

The intelligence from China is of the most pacific character. Accounts are given of a much better state of feeling at Canton, the factory residents having in a number of instances perambulated the city, and even gone outside of the walls without molestation. Trade had also somewhat improved.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE has been felt in Portugal, at Lisbon in particular. It appears that the utmost alarm had been felt by the Portuguese, for they believed that the shocks experienced were similar to the premonitory signs of the great earthquake. A volcano, however, had just broken out at the famous Torres Vedras, about twenty-five miles from Lisbon, and since that period the earthquakes had ceased.

Owing to the King of Bavaria having abolished the censorship of the press, the Austrian Government has prohibited the Bavarian journals in the Austrian dominions.

A GERMAN O'CONNELL.—Accounts from the north of Germany mention the rise of a German O'Connell. It appears that M. Bessler, a lawyer, was elected three years ago to represent his native town of Tondren, in the Sleswig Diet, by whom he was elected to the office of president. Having in that capacity spoken strongly against the Danish Government, and in support of the "German principle," the authorities of Denmark took measures to silence him. It appears that every lawyer must be commissioned by the Government, and no commissioned officer can sit as a representative in the Diet without the permission of the Government. Under this law M. Bessler was required either to give up his commissioned business as a lawyer or relinquish his seat in the Diet. M. Bessler chose the alternative of sacrificing his business—an intention which he made public in a sort of manifesto. The appearance of this document caused the greatest excitement, and forthwith committees were formed in the different towns of the two duchies to raise subscriptions for the martyr. Gradually the feeling spread to Hanover, Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg; and the result is likely to be that, instead of his former income of about two hundred a year, M. Bessler will receive a clear fortune of several hundred thousand thalers.

The following are a few interesting particulars respecting Abd-el-Kader, gleaned from the Paris papers:—

The illustrious Emir was overpowered—not beaten (says our Paris letter). His last was, perhaps, the most brilliant of all his achievements. With a handful of faithful and devoted adherents, he, in the night of the 11th and 12th ult., attacked the Moorish camps and routed the immense army they contained, but, overpowered by numbers, and hemmed in on all sides by hourly increasing masses of Moors, he was gradually pushed back on the frontier of Algeria. The weather had been frightful, which impeded military operations. On the 21st of December the fords of the Moulouia became practicable, and the baggage and the families of his brave companions proceeded towards the plain of Triffa, the resolve of Abd-el-Kader having been to see them in safety in the French territory, and then cut his way through the Moors with such of his adherents as should dare to follow him. "He threw himself into the country of the Beni-Snassur," says the Duke d'Aumale, "and sought to again take the road to the south, which the Emperor of Morocco had left free; but, surrounded on that side by our cavalry, he trusted to the generosity of France and surrendered, on condition of being sent to St. Jean d'Acre or Alexandria."

When Abd-el-Kader reached Nemours (Djemma Ghazaout), where the Duke d'Aumale had arrived in the morning, he appeared cast down and worn out with fatigue. His demeanour and his language in presence of the Governor-General were marked with respect and with the resignation which the Mussulman religion teaches to its members. The deira remains encamped a few leagues from Nemours. It is crowded with wounded, who are attended by our surgeons with their usual devotedness. It consists still of from 5,000 to 6,000 persons. The regular cavalry were returning in small parties; about 150 were encamped at Nemours.—The *Toulonnais*, of the 30th ult., says:—"Before quitting for ever the soil of Africa, and in the midst of the great emotion which must have agitated his mind, the Emir wrote to the Duke d'Aumale a letter of thanks for all the attentions which he had received from him on the way from Nemours to Oran. This is not the only proof that he has given of his respect for the Prince since his captivity, for he had already made him a present of his famous black mare, which has been so often spoken of in the recital of some of the episodes of the adventurous life of the ex-Emir. Abd-el-Kader is of middle height; his countenance is mild; his complexion has not the perfect purity of that of Arabs of distinction; his face is marked with what appear to be traces of small-pox. He has in the middle of his forehead a slight mark of tattooing. His beard is very black, and not thick. His dress is of a simplicity which is not, perhaps, free from affectation."

EMANCIPATION IN FRENCH GUIANA.—The French Government having passed a law looking to the emancipation of the slaves with the consent of its colonies, the colony of Guiana, by its legislature, has accepted emancipation, the emancipated to continue on the estates for fifteen years, provided the home Government will indemnify for the slaves to their full value, two-thirds to be paid to the masters and one-third to form a fund for procuring bound labourers from Asia and Africa, of which each proprietor is allowed to receive as many as he has slaves. In other words, the planters of Guiana are willing to change the name and increase the number of their slaves, for a valuable consideration.

REPRESENTATION OF STOCKPORT.—Francis Coghlan, Esq., has issued his address to the electors of Stockport, as a candidate for their suffrages on the first vacancy which offers. —*Manchester Examiner*.

THE MIRFIELD MURDERS.

CONFESSION OF PATRICK REID.

On Thursday morning last, a respite of the sentence of death passed upon Michael McCabe at the late Yorkshire Gaol Delivery, on his conviction, along with Patrick Reid, of the murders at Mirfield, was received from the Secretary of State, by Mr. Noble, the governor of York Castle. It will be remembered that Reid made a confession of his own guilt, and in general terms exculpated McCabe of any participation in the murders. On the afternoon of Thursday, however, Mr. Jackson, the solicitor for McCabe, waited upon Patrick Reid, who then made a more detailed confession, which was reduced to writing, and signed by him in the presence of witnesses, in which he denies the correctness of the testimony of some of the most material witnesses called on the part of the prosecution as more immediately affecting the prisoner McCabe. Previous to the last trial McCabe had suffered much from anxiety of mind and depression of spirits, but since Reid made his confession, McCabe has been much relieved. Reid, being a member of the Roman Catholic Church, has been regularly visited by two ministers of that persuasion, to whose spiritual instruction he has paid great attention. He has also been visited by his father and other members of the family, and, as may naturally be expected, the interviews were very affecting. The execution of this young man is fixed for Saturday next, the 8th inst., and he appears to be perfectly resigned to his fate.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The following is the substance of the confession of Patrick Reid:—

That, on the 12th May, Reid went to Mr. Wraith's house, about twenty-five minutes to one, that he conversed with the servant girl, Caroline Ellis, about five minutes, that he then took out the soldering iron that he had that day borrowed of Kilty, and had concealed in his basket, and struck Caroline Ellis a severe blow on the back of the head. She shrieked out and staggered to the back door, when he struck her again and felled her to the ground, and Mr. Wraith coming at that moment from the cellar into the passage, which connects the kitchen with the two front parlours, with a silver pint containing beer, in his hand, he (Reid) struck him a violent blow on the head with the iron, in doing which the iron flew from the handle, and Wraith staggered into the parlour. Reid then returned and got the kitchen poker and ran to the parlour, and met Mrs. Wraith running out to the front door. He then struck her two or three blows on the head, and felled her to the ground. He went into the parlour, and Mr. Wraith was then laid bleeding on the floor insensible. He rifled his pockets and took his keys out, and opened his drawers with them. He then heard a knock at the kitchen door, which he thought was Caroline Ellis getting up. He went to the kitchen and found her perfectly still, and again returned. He then got some money out of the drawers, took the watch from Mr. Wraith, and the ring from Mr. Wraith's finger, and heard another knock at the door. He thereupon went to the kitchen door and slightly opened it, when he saw the other prisoner, McCabe, who inquired if they wanted anything in his line, and he (Reid) replied, "No, sir," and thinking McCabe was a stranger, and would not recognise him, he shut and bolted the door. He then ransacked the drawers, and found in them a razor case containing two razors. He took one and cut the throats of all the three parties, and then washed his hands and wiped them upon the towel. He then quitted the house, locked the kitchen door, and threw the soldering iron and the key into the well near the back door, and then hurried towards his own home.

Had Reid been a thoroughly hardened, senseless ruffian (remarks *Jerrold's Newspaper*), without compunction or capability of feeling remorse, and remained silent, McCabe in all probability would have been hung. This is one more added to the many proofs why fallible men should not inflict an irrevocable doom.—McCabe has been respited.

At the trial, Mr. Seymour, counsel for Reid, knew, it appears, of his client's confession, yet in his address to the jury argued that Reid was innocent and McCabe guilty. In justification of this course, he says, in a letter to the *Times*:—

Admitting for a moment that "full confession" was made to me "previous to the trial which wholly exculpated McCabe," I am yet to learn that I would be deserving of blame for endeavouring to throw the whole guilt upon McCabe, if the evidence, by which the jury were bound to decide, warranted such a course. I am yet to learn that this would be either morally or professionally wrong. When a counsel accepts a brief for a prisoner he becomes, in my opinion, bound by a twofold obligation. I esteem it, in the first place, to be his strict and solemn duty to keep faithful to his client during the trial, or pending it, and to hold his secrets as a religious trust. They are *commissa fidei*—they must not be violated—they must not be exposed.

On this the *Examiner* remarks:—

Mr. Seymour, personally, is of the smallest possible importance; but for the honour or dishonour of the law it ought to be known, whether his doctrines, and the conduct he has founded on them, are recognised or disavowed by his brethren. It is a profession which claims the nicest esteem; which thinks that to report for newspapers is not quite consistent with its dignity; and which has repeatedly disavowed and thrust out from itself all such offending members as it may have detected in intriguing for business, or in doubling the functions of laity and wig. What will it say to Mr. Seymour? Is a barrister to be entitled, because he is hired by fee, to defend a man from whose lips he has received the strongest presumption of guilt, by means of the blackest wrong to others till then even free from suspicion? If this be so, and the morality of the law thus directly contradicts alike what is due to God and to man, it is high time that a better morality should be invented, or the profession of the law abolished altogether.

SWINDLING IN THE METROPOLIS.—From complaints made by letter to the Lord Mayor, it appears that a system of swindling which was practised some years since has recently been revived. Advertisements are inserted in provincial journals, by a person in the neighbourhood of Wilmington-square, offering to supply certain London papers some time after publication very cheaply—the money to be paid in advance: when a remittance is made, one, two, or three papers arrive; but the dupes never receive any more.

THE JEWISH EMANCIPATION BILL.—The London correspondent of the *Hants Independent* says:—"On Sunday last one of the most distinguished of the preachers against the bill, assured the congregation, from the pulpit, that he had been informed by some members of the Upper House, that a large majority against the bill in the Lords has already been positively secured. I fear, from all I have been able to learn, that there is much truth in the statement of the clergyman to whom I allude; and there can be no doubt, that the redoubled exertions now made to excite, by declamations from the pulpit, the latent prejudices still lingering in many minds, are instigated with the view to obtain, if possible, the semblance of a concurring public opinion, in order to free the hostile decision of the Upper House from the charge of being at variance with the sentiments of the people."

THE MURDERS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—The inquest on Copeman, the farmer who was found murdered near Kirton Lindsey, has resulted in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Charles Travis. The first accounts of the crime were incorrect in several particulars. The footmarks near the body were only those of two men—one large, the others smaller: the large marks were those of the deceased; the smaller appear to have been Travis's. A two-bladed penknife was found near the body; and Travis admitted that the knife was once his, but pretended that he had lately sold it. At a short distance from the corpse, there were found several bits of blue striped cotton, one the wristband of a shirt, which had evidently been torn from the assailant. The prisoner wears such shirts, and the one he wore on the night of the murder cannot be found: the trousers he then had on were found in a drawer, and they appeared to have been recently washed. On the fatal night, the deceased and Travis had some words in a public-house; Copeman showed that he had gold in his possession; and the prisoner followed him shortly after he had left the public-house. Travis is a joiner, and a farmer's son; he had recently led a dissipated life, and was addicted to card-playing. He behaved very violently on his way to prison, and when he got there.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—A manufacturer of silks, having received from his dyer a large quantity of goods in a spotty condition, threatened him with an action, unless he was compensated for the loss he was likely to sustain, owing, as it appeared, to the dyer's carelessness. This being resisted, chemists were employed to detect the causes of the accident; but they were at fault, until, at length, one gentleman to whom the damaged silk had been committed for analysis, thought of submitting it to microscopic examination by an eminent naturalist; who at once discovered that the spots were owing to a peculiar fungus, having all the characters of that variety which was detected in the potato disease. The result was, the discovery that all the damage had been effected by the manufacturer and not the dyer; he having employed in the process of manufacture a starch size which had been prepared from diseased potatoes.—*Art-Union Journal*.

THE PEACE QUESTION.—A great meeting of the League of Universal Brotherhood took place in the Broadmead Rooms, Bristol, on Monday evening, George Thomas, Esq., in the chair. Mr. E. H. Matthews, the Secretary, read the report, from which it appeared 1,200 persons in this district had signed the pledge never to give any voluntary support to war. Elihu Burritt made an eloquent speech, giving details of the efforts which are being made by his countrymen in Mexico for the promotion of peace and goodwill to men. A friendly address to the people of Brest in France, was adopted on the motion of Mr. Robert Norrish, who spoke for some length, and with much ability. Mr. S. Bowley, of Gloucester, also addressed the meeting.—*Bath Journal*.

A NOVEL TEA-PARTY. held in the New-hall, Leicester, is described by the *Mercury* of Saturday. It took place on the 28th ult. Various benevolent inhabitants of the town, headed by the mayor, subscribed to give a tea-party to those who, from age, misfortune, and honest poverty, had hitherto only heard of such gatherings. About £20 was quickly raised. The persons who distributed the tickets of admission (which were wholly free to the recipients) were instructed to make no distinction of sex or party whatever. This advice, we believe, was strictly observed. "Those who were unable to walk were conveyed to and from the entertainment in flys. The fare consisted of tea, plum-cake, buns, bread and butter, &c., of which more than 1,200 partook! Never before was such a company gathered in the New-hall. The old sire with grey hair, the matron with double-bordered cap, the widow in "starched weeds," the disabled, and those who could procure nothing to do, made up the vast assemblage that in every part crowded the room to suffocation. During the evening several ministers of the town addressed the attentive and delighted audience. The Revs. Messrs. Mursell, Stevenson, Wigg, Kay, Bloodworth (the chairman), and one or two others not known to us, were amongst the speakers. As might be expected from the object in view, a tone of liberality, benevolence, and Christian sympathy pervaded the sentiments delivered. The whole passed off in an admirable manner. The smiling countenances showed the inward satisfaction of all present. Such gatherings must have a beneficial effect in softening prejudice, both in believers and unbelievers, and in showing the poor that they are not wholly forgotten."

ANTI-GAME-LAW MEETING.—On Wednesday afternoon an anti-game-law meeting was held in Edinburgh, Baillie Stott presiding in the absence of the Lord Provost. It was well attended, and the resolutions passed were as under:—

1. That the game-laws, or legislative enactments for the protection of wild animals, are a remnant of feudalism, founded on injustice, the cause of serious loss to the public by the destruction of human food, and the subject of much demoralization and crime among the labouring classes.
2. That through these laws two diametrically opposed rights may be constituted to the same lands; and that these inconsistent and conflicting rights give rise to a state of strife between landlord and tenant, and are very frequently the cause of the ruin of the occupiers; that they deter enterprise and capital from farming, and render spirited cultivation impossible.
3. That it is unjust to tax the whole community for the prosecution and punishment of the numerous offenders against these laws, upheld as they are solely for the pleasure and amusement of a few. That the authority of all law is weakened and endangered when, as in this case, delinquents consider themselves, and are looked upon by others, as the victims of cruelty and vindictiveness—many farmers not hesitating to say that the poachers are their best friends.
4. That a committee be appointed for the purpose of establishing a national anti-game-law association. Also, that petitions to Parliament be forthwith prepared, and that the chairman be empowered to sign the petitions. That Mr. Cowan be requested to present the petition to the Commons, and that Lord Dunfermline be requested to present it to the House of Lords.

One speaker, an agriculturist, stated that three hares will consume as much as one sheep, and six sheep consume as much as one cow. Another farmer, examined before the Parliamentary committee, having complained of the excessive quantity of game on his farm, received permission from his landlord to keep it down; and accordingly on his farm, which consisted of 2,000 acres, 2,500 hares were killed—being equal in their consump-

tion to 140 black cattle. Mr. Cowan, M.P., addressed the meeting at considerable length on the occasion.

MR. THOMAS DUNCOMBE, M.P., is now in Devonshire, and greatly improved in health.—*Leeds Mercury*.

MRS. TAWELL.—Messrs. Bevan and Goodeve received on Saturday a letter from the Solicitor of the Treasury to the effect, that the grant restoring the property of her late husband, the murderer, John Tawell, which had been confiscated to the Crown trustees, is now signed.

There are five Sabbaths in each of the following months of 1848:—viz. January, April, July, October, and December.

INCREASE OF DESTITUTION IN IRELAND.—The distress in the south and west is daily becoming more general and severe. The poor-law commissioners, determined to force to the utmost the local resources of the country, are dismissing boards of guardians who neglect to apply the provisions of the law, and some fourteen or fifteen unions are now administered by paid officers. But those functionaries, although appointed for the special object, find much difficulty in meeting the demands upon the workhouse. "The application for outdoor relief (says the *Sligo Champion*), are beyond all calculation. The people do not seem to think it the least disgrace to receive relief. That decent pride, for which the Irish peasantry were distinguished, has disappeared—it has been conquered by adversity." Although nothing like the terrible destitution of last year exists at present, there is extreme suffering in many districts, and deaths from starvation are becoming frequent.

CAUSES OF THE PREVALENCE OF INFLUENZA.—It has been customary for medical men to refer influenza to the combined occurrence of a low temperature and a damp atmosphere. During the present season, the temperature has been rather higher than the average, whilst the amount of moisture in the atmosphere has not indicated an excess over years in which no influenza has occurred. Whilst the atmospheric changes are not sufficient alone to account for the existence of the disease, yet, combined with other causes, they have probably assisted in its production. The past summer has been unusually dry, and has favoured the drying up and solidifying of vast masses of animal and vegetable matter not only in our drains and sewers, but also in our streets and every exposed place. The occurrence of the rains in November would soften this matter, whilst the unusually high temperature of the air would facilitate its decomposition, and the damp atmosphere would be the best possible means of conveying its poisonous agency into every system. It is in this manner that we believe there has been introduced into the human body a poisonous ferment as it were, which, coming in contact with the blood, has produced such changes here as to engender positive diseases, like influenza in some, and a predisposition to the influence of specific poisons, as typhus, scarlet fever, small-pox, in others. If this be the true cause, the present alarming mortality may be directly traced to our want of sanitary arrangements. It is these same causes, acting upon the human system, that give the predisposition to cholera.—*Daily News*.

A company has been formed at Copenhagen, for establishing steam communication between Denmark, the Faro Islands, Iceland, and Scotland. The communications, which will take place every fortnight, are to be commenced on the 1st of April.

A French Club has just been established in London, for the use of the French nobility, gentry, and professional men. Its rules are similar to those of the English clubs, including the ballot for the admission of members. It is to be called the "Cercle Français."

We direct attention to a series of advertisements in another part of our paper, announcing a third course of Instruction and Exercise in Psalmody, in five several districts of the metropolis. The unexampled cheapness of the course will put it where it ought to be—within the reach of the people. We rejoice that this noble movement is proceeding with so much spirit: so surely and so triumphantly.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 5.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—The catarrh by which the King had been attacked continued. All the Ministers, in addition to the Royal Family, were to leave for Dreux last night to assist at the interment of the Princess Adelaide. The King, who still coughed a good deal, refused all entreaties to refrain from being present at the sad ceremony.

The violation of the pledge given by the Duke d'Aumale to Abd-el-Kader began to be warmly discussed in Paris, as no doubt existed that the captive Prince would be conveyed for exhibition to Paris.

According to letters from Naples of the 21st ult., an order had been given by the Government to all the provincial students who followed the lectures of the University, amounting to between 8,000 and 10,000, to quit Naples before the festivity of Christmas. The inhabitants having remonstrated against a measure which would have deprived many of their livelihood, the order was revoked at a Cabinet Council presided over by the King on the 20th. The General in command of the Swiss troops had written to the King to say that they will not fight on his side against his own subjects. The commander has gained great popularity by this proceeding from the Neapolitans, and it was proposed to get up a demonstration in favour of the Swiss.

Advices from Modena of the 23rd ult. mention, that the Duke had gone out to meet the Austrians, and entered the city at their head. The population, and, indeed, the Modenese troops themselves, were so indignant at the conduct of the Prince, that he was obliged to publish a justification, in which he declared that the foreign soldiers should evacuate the duchy the moment he was able to levy a sufficient force to occupy the portion of the territory of Guastalla which reverted to him at the death of the Duchess of Parma.

SWITZERLAND.—A note has been received by the Vorort from the Pope, in which his Holiness deprecates the intelligence which has reached him of the expulsion from Switzerland of religious bodies solemnly guaran-

teed by the compact of 1815, and of various acts of sacrilege committed in churches—events which have filled his eyes with tears. His Holiness makes no mention by name of the Jesuits. The Grand Council of Friburg has prepared a long decree for the suppression of all religious societies in that canton, accompanied by the confiscation of their goods, the proceeds of which are to be applied, first, to the pensioning off the persons actually in existence who derive their living from those establishments; secondly, for the payment of the expenses incurred in the war of the Sonderbund; and, thirdly, the establishment of a general hospital in the canton. The project of decree also abolishes the right of public worship (conveying all funds for such purposes to the secular clergy) and of public education, and, beyond certain limits, private also, without previous license or diploma from the State. This extraordinary document will be submitted for the sanction of the several districts early in January.—*Times*.

RECEPTION OF THE JESUITS AT VIENNA.—Since the arrival of the 42 Swiss Jesuits at Vienna, the sympathy for their party has considerably augmented at Court. The Dowager Empress, a most fervent Catholic, and a warm friend of that religious order, admitted to a private audience two of the venerable fathers, the one from Lucerne, and the other from Friburg, and told them that they might rely on her protection. Immediately on their arrival, she sent them a present of 7,000 florins, and promised them a still larger remittance. The Archduchess Maria Anna placed at the disposal of the Swiss Jesuits her fine Palace of Kalenberg, near Vienna, where they constantly receive the visits of the Imperial Archdukes and Archduchesses. Prince Metternich is represented as almost indifferent to the affairs of Italy, as compared with those of Switzerland, on which subject he is almost beside himself.

The cholera has crossed the Prussian frontier. A few cases have occurred at Stettin, but in a mild form.

Detachment after detachment of Austrian troops is ordered to the Italian frontier. Three additional regiments (Otochaner, Oguliner, and Szluiner regiments) have been ordered to advance without delay.

Our advices from Greece announce that the Turco-Greek question is settled. The last steamer from Athens brought the intelligence that King Otho had consented to comply with all the demands of the Porte. The apology to M. Musurus, through the intermediation of Ali Effendi, is already made, and M. Musurus is to return to Greece as representative of the Sultan at the Court of Athens.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS with France came into operation on Saturday, and enabled the daily papers to publish, in a second edition, the intelligence contained in the Paris papers of the preceding day. Each of the morning papers has now an evening edition.

THE DOUBLE SUICIDE IN MARYLEBONE.—The inquest on the bodies of Mr. Alexander Toms Williams, aged thirty-one, and Susannah Williams, aged thirty-four, both of whom committed self-destruction on the morning of Sunday last, under circumstances of an extraordinary character, was held yesterday. It appears from the evidence that Mr. Williams had frequently complained of pains in his head, and latterly very much of a falling off in his business. The jury ultimately returned a verdict, "That the deceased Susannah Williams committed the act in an unsound state of mind; and that Alexander Toms Williams destroyed himself, but in what state of mind he was at the time there was not sufficient evidence for the jury."

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN SCOTLAND.—In Scotland, too, the education question excites much interest. The Free Church will make no scruple in accepting Government aid. It appears, too, that the parochial schoolmasters, who are under the thumb of the Scotch Establishment, are to get an increase of salary from the State. What course the United Presbyterian body will take is at present undecided, but the great majority are in favour of what is termed "an enlarged and liberal scheme of national instruction." Some movement on the question will probably be made ere long to obtain this object, so far as Scotland is concerned. Indeed the *Scottish Press*, the organ of this body, says:—"We have reason to believe that Government are prepared to give Scotland a scheme of national education, really deserving of the name, if there were a vigorous and general movement in favour of it."—*Principality*.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—There were registered in last week 1,599 deaths, showing an increase above the preceding week of 352, and an excess on the average of 553. The diseases to whose increased activity the mortality is principally ascribed are measles, phthisis, inflammation of the lungs and air passages. Deaths from all diseases of the respiratory organs were 497, about 100 more than in the former week. This increase is partly accounted for by the great fall of temperature which occurred on Wednesday, the 29th ult.

FAILURES, &c.—The old year closed, we regret to state, with the suspension of a very extensive and most respectable firm in the South American and West India, and, latterly, in the East India trade—Messrs. Cotesworth, Powell, Pryor, and Co. Their liabilities amount to £350,000, of which their acceptances form the most important item, being to the extent of £320,000. Their assets, however, are more than sufficient, they state, to realize twenty shillings in the pound, even if taken at a very low estimate of value. Besides this suspension, there are several others of minor importance. Messrs. Durand and M'Kenzie, with liabilities of £70,000, against assets, it is believed, of only about £20,000. The remaining two are for such trifling amounts, that they need no special mention. The balance-sheet of Messrs. Thomas and Joseph Sands, and Co., of Liverpool, shows, it is said, a surplus (after deducting estimated losses) of £35.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1848.

We are this week well supplied with Foreign Wheat and English and Irish Oats, but of other descriptions of grain, as also of Flour, the fresh arrivals are very scanty. For Wheat the inquiry this morning is very limited, many of the country markets being better supplied with wheat than for some time past; but Flour continues in demand, particularly the lower descriptions. Other articles without variation.

The arrivals this week are—English Wheat 1,790 qrs., foreign 13,340 qrs.; English Barley 710 qrs.; English Oats 2,850 qrs., Irish 4,820 qrs., foreign 1,390 qrs.; English Flour 970 sacks.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
 For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
 For every additional Two Lines 6d.
 Half a Column. . . £1 | Column. £2
 The terms of subscription are 6s. 6d. per Quarter, 13s. for Half-a-year, or 26s. per Annum, exclusive of the three extra numbers in May. In future all parties paying One Year's subscription in advance (to the Publisher direct), will be entitled to the extra numbers in May gratis, and ministers of religion will be allowed a considerable reduction. Post-Office Orders payable to CHARLES MIALLE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. Russ." We will hand his letter over to the Secretary of the Anti-state-church Association.
 "G. Slater." His letter on Capital Punishments shall be given next week.
 "H. M." Probably next week.
 "I. Merewether." Had he seen the *Nonconformist* he would have known that we have dealt with the question in more than one article.

RECEIVED FOR THE DEFENCE OF J. SIMONDS, THE CHURCH-RATE VICTIM.

A few friends at Leek, per Mr. J. Nicholson . . .	1	7	6
A few friends at South Parade Chapel, Leeds, per Mr. W. B. Hindle	0	10	0
From friends at Nayland, per H. J. H.	0	6	0
Mr. Henry Pidduck, Hanley, Staffordshire	0	5	0
Mr. J. H. Wilson, London, per Mr. A. Cockshaw	0	5	0
From friends at Bethel Chapel, Maidstone, per F. W. R.	0	14	0

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1848.

SUMMARY.

OUR readers may reasonably suppose that our thoughts have been anxiously directed of late to the possibility and policy of putting the *Nonconformist*, in point of size, variety of information, and interest for the domestic circle, upon such a footing as might enable it to bear, unshrinkingly, the test of comparison with other weekly journals of the day. We need scarcely inform them that something more is required for accomplishing such a purpose than mere wishing, however intense. We had looked around us with wistful thoughts, but until within the last few days had been unable to see clearly any feasible plan to give effect to our desires. We believe, however, that we may now safely announce to our friends what we would fain have announced for the opening of the present year—viz. a considerable enlargement in the size of our paper. We propose still to continue the present form, but to give eight additional pages at the present price. Some few minor arrangements may probably reduce the clear gain to our readers to somewhere about six pages, but what is thus lost in the quantity of type will be made up, we think, in the more readable quality of the journal. Our present purpose is to commence this change on the first Wednesday in March. We need not conceal from those who are attached to the *Nonconformist* that our experiment will be attended with some risk, and we most confidently appeal to them to aid us by their active exertions in rendering this change in our arrangements as safe to ourselves as it will be beneficial to our supporters. We shall need an increased number of subscribers. We believe that far more than we require may be easily obtained; and we now cast ourselves upon the good feeling of those who profess to have derived profit from our labours to bear us harmless, if possible, through this crisis of our history.

The Hampden controversy has been brought to an abrupt and humiliating conclusion. Dean Merewether, who, when our last summary was drawn up, stood before the world in an attitude of expectant martyrdom, and who looking solemnly up to Heaven, protested that his active concurrence in the election of a bishop suspected of heterodoxy should never be wrested from him by threats or by penalties—Dean Merewether, we say, having thus called the attention of the empire to his own appreciation of the vows which he had sworn, concluded his part in this most curious drama, by doing, quietly, all that he had declared he would not do. No man has shown more aptitude than he to "keep the word of promise to the ear, but break it to the hope." He voted against Dr. Hampden in the Chapter-house, where his vote could not take effect, and he signed the certificate of election as having been unanimous—a refusal to do which alone could give to his former professions a particle of meaning. An edifying exemplification of morality, in truth, has been this episcopal election! A tissue from end to end of official falsehoods! First we have a *congé d'élire* professedly issued upon petition when no petition had been received, commanding a Chapter to choose a Bishop when no choice was allowed them—then we have the Dean of Hereford vowing that he will be no party to such a fraud, giving his vote against the individual nominated to office by the Crown, and sending forthwith to the Premier, to the

Primate of all England, and to the Bishop-elect, certificates bearing upon their very front a positive affirmation of what was not a fact. Presently Dr. Hampden will present himself for consecration, and, in face of all the letters which he has written in energetic support of his own claims to elevation, will solemnly declare to heaven, "*Nolo episcopari*." Throughout, the transaction has been an acted lie—just as such transactions commonly are—the move of a statesman for political purposes garnished with all the forms and solemnities of a pure religion. Lord John Russell, in a recent letter to the clergy of Bedford, says, in alluding to the desire of the Independents and of the Puseyite clergy to sever the connexion of Church and State, "novelty has its charms." Yes, my Lord, and perhaps the thoughtful and pious of all denominations will think that, in bringing to a close a system which keeps up all this fraud, falsehood, and foolery, they may find stronger attractions than "novelty" itself can offer. If Christianity is to be thus served by civil hypocrisies, let us have any novelty—for no change can bring with it greater degradation.

A few facts have followed upon this unexpected termination of the contest. On the authority of the *Morning Chronicle*, which journal enters into details too minute to be suspected of invention, the Dean of Hereford himself has more than once applied for the vacant see—the last time, to her Majesty in person, and, upon being referred to the constitutional authorities, received a refusal of his request. Then comes out a letter from the Bishop of Oxford, who, in explanation of his having withdrawn the suit instituted against Dr. Hampden in the Court of Arches, for unsoundness in the faith, confesses that the judgment he had given pointedly in his vote in the Oxford convocation, tacitly, in subscribing the celebrated episcopal remonstrance, had been framed exclusively upon extracts from the Bampton Lectures, selected by the Doctor's foes, and that upon perusal of the work itself, for the first time in his life, but a few days since, he had come to the conclusion that it was not the kind of work that he had previously taken it to be. A writer in the *Oxford Protestant Magazine* declares that the opposition to Dr. Hampden is but the carrying into effect of one of the objects proposed by the Tractarians as part of their original conspiracy—viz., so to effect the separation of the Church from the State, as that the Church should retain all that the State has conferred, while escaping from the authority of the civil power. Some of our Dissenting friends will thus find themselves in very suspicious company. Lastly, appears a letter from Lord John Russell, written in the tone of a decided opponent to the Romanizing tendency of a large clerical party, and warning all classes, that the Reformation can only be defended, and the Establishment maintained, by an able and learned episcopal bench, and a zealous and God-fearing parochial clergy.

A conference of parties interested in the welfare of the manufacturing districts was held, on Tuesday se'nnight, at Manchester, and attended by a number of the leading merchants of Manchester and Liverpool, upon the subject of the tea tax. We trust the agitation will be pushed on with vigour. In the political world, there is nothing like meeting an impudent demand upon the part of the State with a just demand upon the part of the people. There is just now a cry for national defences, in spite of the serious falling off of the revenue. Of course, when the object is to tax the public for an increase of political patronage and power, it is never alleged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he can't afford it. When the end sought is merely the reduction of an impost which cripples trade, and presses upon all the springs of industry, the nation is far too poor to admit of so desirable a change. Englishmen have now to choose between cheaper tea or a larger army. We trust they know something of their own interests. We hope they acknowledge, to some extent, the claims of morality. Notwithstanding the publication, in the *Morning Chronicle*, of the letter attributed to the Duke of Wellington, which has created all this stir about our national defences, and spite of the zeal with which not a few military expectants are writing up, in our daily journals, the propriety of offering them the chance of a snug berth—we entertain a decided conviction that the common sense of Old England will this time laugh to scorn the bugbear which is put forward to excite general alarm; and, that we may not be wanting in performing our part, we beg to refer the reader to an article below, founded upon information communicated to us by authority, as trustworthy, on this subject, as any that can be found within the compass of these realms.

Recent arrivals from America have brought over the President's message to Congress—a sort of pamphlet defence of robbery and confiscation. We never saw a villanous project more coolly, shamelessly, or logically sustained by argument, since we have turned attention to political affairs. It is plain that the annihilation of Mexico as an independent republic has been determined upon by the Cabinet of the United States; and it is equally plain that the execution of the project which shall annex it to the already overgrown Union, is not to be stayed by considerations of right or justice. "You are in for it now"—such is the purport of the President's message to the Legislature—"and you must needs go through with it. The enemy has resources—take them if you can. He cannot pay us in money; he must, therefore, pay us in land. We have the power—why should we be hesitating in will? Hurrah for the stronger, and let the weaker go to the wall." Well! if pro-

fessedly Christian America can stand this flagrant violation of laws both human and Divine, it can stand anything. Such a document put forward in Great Britain would, we verily believe, provoke universal execration.

The King of the French has opened the Legislative Chambers, and the speech is somewhat remarkable for turning attention to matters of domestic interest more largely than is usual amongst that people. Ministers have obtained a large majority, and it is probable, that if not broken up by internal dissensions, they will be able to carry on the Government without any serious check. The most important items from France, however, are the death of Madame Adelaide, sister and most intimate companion of Louis Philippe, and the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French forces in Algeria. Both these events suggest matter for serious thought, but we have no further space for giving present expression to it.

THE OLD YEAR OUT, AND THE NEW YEAR IN.

HE is gone! Yes, reader, he is gone the way of all years—the year of our Lord, eighteen-hundred-and-forty-seven! Farewell to him—farewell for ever! His memory will not soon perish. A chequered career was his, as was that of all who went before him, and will be that of all who come after him. Some gleams of sunshine lighted now and then his path—but they were few and transient in comparison of the gloomy shadows which settled upon it. Like many a son, he was destined to bear the penalties incurred by the follies and vices of his forefathers. Irish famine, a commercial crisis, and straitness of trade—which fell upon him with unmitigated severity—may all be traced up to the misdeeds of by-gone years. But the hand of Heaven was also heavy upon him—and the epidemic which raged towards the later period of his days, served to remind him that there was matter of controversy between himself and a higher authority than that of man. But his lot was not without its merciful alleviations. An early and a bountiful harvest dissipated his darkest forebodings, as the summer's sun disperses threatening clouds, and awakens gladness to take the place of terror. He was permitted to witness, on the eve of his departure, a promising revival of depressed energies—and, throughout his journey, he might have observed germs of right-mindedness quickening all around him, giving presage of coming beneficial changes. The general election, and the Hampden controversy, insignificant, perhaps, in themselves, become important when the deep and hitherto hidden meaning which they indicate is taken into account. The year eighteen hundred and forty-seven was far from one of unmingled sorrow. He had his joys as well as his griefs—albeit, the latter predominated. And now he is no more. He is gathered to his fathers. The past claims him as its own.

Welcome eighteen-hundred-and-forty-eight! An infant, as yet, who can foretell thy destiny? Where is the seer to whose preternatural vision the volume of thy history is unsealed? Who will undertake to cast thy horoscope, and to read in it the chances and the perils of thy future course? Upon what deeds, changes, signs of progress, collisions, revolutions, art thou appointed to look? Vain inquiries these. Yet bringest thou with thee into this world of ours some marks which prompt us to look forward wistfully, and with some anxiety. The earliest cry which thou utterest—a cry of mourning for the exalted dead—impresses us with a sense of the near approach of the period when the key-stone in the arch of continental government, or misgovernment, will drop out, and Louis Philippe will follow his sister to "the bourne from which no traveller returns." Yes! ignorant as we are of what is appointed for the nations, or for ourselves, in thy days, the shadows of coming events may yet attemper our spirits to thoughtful gravity. The heralds of a malignant epidemic, still more frightful than that which hovered over the last days of thy predecessor, bid us "think it not strange if the fiery trial should try us." Verily we need sharp discipline; and the cup of sorrow which we have just drained of its bitterness, it may, perchance, be given to thee to hand to us once more, filled even to the brim. Yet welcome! If thou awakenest in us some forebodings, thou kissest into life also new hopes and aspirations, and breathest fresh strength into all virtuous resolutions. As a new-born stranger, we hail thy advent, and trust thy manhood will fulfil our best expectations.

Events are God's—duty is ours. Those may be varied—this remains the same. Come what will, we have no reason to distrust the efficacy of right principles, or to doubt of their progress. Often when they make least noise, they are doing their work most triumphantly. The farmer who turns his sheep into his field of too early wheat, knows well what he does, however ignorant spectators may misjudge, and give up the crop for lost. The great moral Husbandman of the universe sees reason enough oftentimes to permit a too luxuriant, flaunting, and forward enterprise, the heart of which is nevertheless sound, to be nibbled down by those who fatten upon "every green thing." But truth once sown can never thereafter die. Frosts may nip it—suns may scorch it—winds may blight it—weeds may choke it—but unlike natural gain, the plants which spring from it are indestructible, and harvest time is certain. Hence, the duty of cheerful confidence in rightness. Hence, too, the importance of taking our stand upon its side. They who have pledged their fealty to truth, and

who march under her colours, are like men advancing in an enemy's country—uncertain, it is true, of what toils or dangers a single hour will turn up, but well assured that the commander under whom they serve has every feature of the land mapped out before his eye, and ample resources for converting every seeming impediment into a means of furthering his designs. Onward still, then, is our watchword! Onward, in the cause of right against might, and of truth against all gainsayers! Our reward is in our work—and no service done by a sincere heart can be ultimately thrown away. Faith, faith, faith—whatever else the new year may witness, let it not fail of witnessing to our growing faith!

Doing will come of believing—aye! as surely as the limbs obey the will. Is all unpromising in appearance? Up, then, with the sun, and go forth to daily toil! None, yet, have fathomed to the utmost "what one man can do." A stout heart and unwavering perseverance have covered many a spot of moral barrenness with flowers and fruit—products as grateful to the eye of taste, as they are refreshing to the soul of humanity. Or, do all things conspire to favour right principles? The more powerful, then, is the plea of Providence against selfishness and indolence. To work! To work! Does not the new year bring with it inducements numerous and strong enough to dispel all remaining apathy? Why, what mean all the recent ecclesiastical conflicts, divisions, movements, retreats? Are we to be idle whilst such things provoke us to effort? Are they not all as trumpet-blasts, summoning us to renewed activity? If we have the truth with us, as we think we have, now, surely, is the time to sow it liberally, that hereafter we may reap liberally. Nothing is more contemptible, nothing more to be pitied, than a mind gifted with the power of seeing everything, but wanting in the energy to do anything.

Whilst we believe and do, let us also love—love whatever reflects the image of the Invisible! love most that which is most expressive of His character! Aye! there is bliss in giving our hearts away to objects worthy of them—larger, fuller, more exalted, more durable, than any that comes of getting, whatever that may be which we make our own. We never yet knew much virtue born of cold affections, and hesitating sympathies. Come! Whilst the memory of the past remains with judgment, to offer the wise counsels of experience, were it not well to hide it, as much as may be, from our hearts, and to love, not the less, in consequence of by-gone disappointments, but only somewhat more wisely? We need not, surely, part with our capacity for attachment, as we part with our animal spirits, in proportion as we add year to year—but, yearning after the True, the Real, the Unchangeable, let us, wherever we find it, frankly and gratefully surrender our whole being to it; and then, happen what will, ours will turn out to have been—A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

PROBABILITIES OF AN INVASION CALCULATED FROM THE STATE OF PARTIES IN FRANCE.

In the article on "National Defences" which appeared in our last number, we endeavoured to show that, admitting the assumption that the enmity of Frenchmen to this country is wide-spread enough to deserve the descriptive epithet of "national," the fear of an invasion which not a few alarmists are labouring to excite just now, is perfectly absurd. We doubted much, however, and in a parenthetical sentence expressed our doubt, whether the assumption could be accepted as well founded. We have taken pains, therefore, to consult, on this matter, authority which may be securely depended upon, and we hasten to lay before our readers the substance of the information kindly communicated to us, with the assurance that the source from which we derive it would, if named, command the implicit reliance of the British public, for minute acquaintance with the state of parties in France, accuracy of knowledge, and sterling integrity of character.

When the "French nation" is spoken of, as moved by virulent enmity to this country, it is difficult to imagine a sense in which the terms can be appropriately employed. There is, indeed, a population, living, moving, thriving, propagating, in a large tract of land called France, but it is wholly wanting in all the characteristics which exhibit the idea of distinct nationality. Six-sevenths of the population, that is to say, thirty millions out of thirty-five millions of inhabitants, are, by the social and political organization of the country, kept, with regard to the ideas or feelings of nationality, on nearly the same level with the cattle they feed and the flocks they tend. They are completely excluded from all participation, not only in the management of the local or general affairs of the country, but also in the benefits which it is the object of civil governments to secure. They speak the same language, they obey the same laws, they pay taxes for the maintenance of the same rulers, as the Poles are now doing, but without any thought of nationality. These thirty millions of Helots have no favourable or unfavourable dispositions towards England, or indeed any other country. The range of their ideas hardly extends beyond the neighbouring villages and the market-town where they sell their produce. The poor among them who can read, hardly ever look on a newspaper, and are in complete ignorance of all that passes, not only in other countries, but also in their own. All deprecate war; not from any moral feeling, nor from any sympathy with other nations, but because war cannot be carried on

without more money being taken from them to be spent in massacres; the victims of which must be their own sons, brothers, and kindred. Yet, let a war be decided upon by their rulers, and the thirty millions of Helots will submit to all its horrors. They will be compelled, in spite of themselves, to pay and to fight; having no alternative but that of becoming heroes, under some princely cut-throat, or of working at the hulks, with a cannon ball attached to their legs.

This is the disposition of that immense majority of the population which is called the "French nation." With regard to the other five millions, the only portion of the population which has any share or take any interest in the management of the internal affairs, or of the international relations of the country, it is not true that they really form or represent a nation. Indeed there is hardly any idea of nationality in the different parties into which they divide themselves.

The first party, the Government, with its 900,000 salaried, honorary, or expectant officials, has no nationality. Selfishness, egotism, vanity, and avarice, are the ruling passions of the head of the Government, and the gratification of those passions, by any means, has been the sole object of his pursuit since his elevation to the throne. He knows that he could not succeed without the assistance of men equally selfish, egotistic, vain, avaricious, and unscrupulous. To such men, whom he carefully selected from among the renegades of all parties, he gave the highest ministerial offices and emoluments, on condition of their compliance with all his whims. All the subordinate offices, to the lowest, are given on the same terms; and, provided the officials are faithful to such terms, they may, almost with impunity, make the best they can of their offices. Corruption, prevarication, wholesale swindling, run down from the throne to the lowest ranks of officials, whose only nationality is love of place. The only security for the tenure of these offices, as well as of the throne, is a state of peace; because, in such a state, an indignant population is kept in awe and submission, by 400,000 soldiers, who, if employed in foreign wars, would leave the Government and its party without defence. This is why the principle of *la paix à tout prix* has been proclaimed, and will be maintained, in spite of all that Lord Palmerston may do, by the Government of France.

For the very reason that war would endanger the stability of the Government, the Legitimist party wishes for it; and being convinced that no continental power will undertake such a war against the French King, so long as he is in alliance with England, they long for, and endeavour to bring about, the severance of that alliance, as a first step towards an European confederacy against the King of the Barricades, and the consequent restoration of the legitimate Henry V. The Legitimists, however, are every day disappearing from the political stage; they are not France, and they are now hardly perceptible in France.

The third party to which our readers' attention is called, is what they designate in France, *Opposition dynastique*. This party is parliamentary, and not popular. They have no social or political principles very distinct from those of the present government. They will maintain Louis Philippe on his throne; they will continue the same centralization of the administrative power. They confine their projects of electoral reform within the narrowest limits, adding only about 20,000 electors to the 200,000 now on the lists. This programme, as may be supposed, is not calculated to stir up the population, and they must therefore add to it some high sounding words, on national honour, tarnished by the concessions of the French Government to the British ministry. This need not alarm us any more than "the bray" of Mr. Macaulay. The party may soon obtain the power which they bid for; but peace with all nations, and, above all, friendly relations with England, will be the principle of their foreign policy.

The Radical and Republican parties can now be said to be completely united, and to aim at the same object. Like the Legitimists, they wish for war, in order to remove from their strongholds on the frontiers the troops which the Government would turn against themselves. Like the Legitimists, moreover, they entertain no hostile feelings towards the English people, but they hate the English Government, not merely for the approbation and support given to the tyrannical and treacherous measures of Louis Philippe, but also on account of its aristocratic, or rather oligarchic nature and tendencies, which will ever render them hostile to the advance of European peoples towards the establishment of democratic governments. Yet with their hatred of the English Government, a hatred which the cession of Luxemburg to Prussia (though nominally to the Germanic Confederacy) and the events of 1840 have increased, the men of those united parties deprecate a war with England. They know that such a war would strengthen the power of our oligarchy, which thirty years of peace have left without pretence to divert Englishmen from a successful contest for the recovery of their rights; and which the continuance of peace for ten years longer will gradually demolish.

Such, then, are the interests, the feelings, and the dispositions of the different portions of the French population. There is nothing in them to justify the terror of a French invasion so industriously excited;

an invasion which any one acquainted with the means requisite for such operations, and with the comparative forces of the French and English navies, must at once declare to be impossible; more so since the establishment of a perfect steam navigation, than it was in 1804, or at any previous time.

There is reason enough to suspect, if not to be satisfied, that it is not to protect the shores of Old England against the inroads of a foreign foe, but a decrepit oligarchy against the further progress of the people of England, in the career of reform, that our Whig ministry have picked up, if not dictated, the scribbling of a lucky soldier in his dotage, and made it the text of nonsensical dissertations, and a pretence for the increase of our standing army. No doubt the aristocracy have good grounds for alarm. They see that the day is fast approaching when, either by the demise of the archtraitor who so long misruled France, or by a revolution, the French population will resume (and this time not to abandon it to the keeping of a prince) the national sovereignty. They know (for they remember the Revolution of July and the Reform Bill) that a popular triumph in France is soon followed by a popular triumph in London; and they want more soldiers to resist the demands of the people. They were taken by surprise in 1830. Now they are foreseeing, but it is to be hoped that equal foresight will be displayed by the free men of England.

SECTARIAN BRIBERY IN CANADA.

THE state of political affairs in our North American colonies is at the present time deserving of especial attention by the friends of freedom in the mother country. The Canadian Parliament is dissolved, and a new House summoned to meet on the 16th instant. Upon the election which is about to take place, depends the decision of one or two questions intimately affecting the political and religious welfare of the community.

The first great question for settlement is the University Bill, which, as our readers are aware, was prudently withdrawn by the Government at the close of the session, in consequence of the powerful opposition it encountered. The object of this measure is, in brief, to confiscate the funds of King's College to sectarian purposes. A more disgraceful and open bribe for the political support of a section of the community, was probably never offered. This college has hitherto been open to all classes as a national university for secular education. It is now proposed to divide its funds as follows:—

Episcopalians	£3,000
Residuary Presbyterians	1,500
Wesleyan Methodists	1,500
Roman Catholics	1,500
	£7,500

The present annual value of the endowment, apart from the college buildings and lands in the city, which the Episcopalians are to retain, *does not exceed*, perhaps does not amount to, £9,000. If the four sects enumerated get among them £7,500, there will be left just £1,500 for all the remainder. These four sects constitute about three-fifths of the population. Here, then, three-fifths of the population are to get £7,500 a year, and the remaining two-fifths are to get 1,500. This iniquitous measure is again to be brought forward by Government, provided they can obtain a sufficient majority at the present election. In the late Canadian Legislature they could only count upon a majority of one or two. It is, therefore, evident that very great exertions will now be made to secure a much larger number of supporters. Hence the bribe to the sects above mentioned. The Wesleyans, with that eagerness to grasp the public money which is, we are sorry to say, their great characteristic in the Colonies, have readily caught at the bait, and, "after prayerful deliberation," have determined to sanction an act of public robbery, and consent to the endowment of Popery. The Committee of the Canadian Conference have instructed the ministers of the Connexion throughout the country to get up petitions in favour of taking the valuable endowment of King's College, the property of the people, and sharing it amongst four sects. The Wesleyans are willing, therefore, to sell their political support to Government on condition of receiving £1,500 a-year for Victoria College. The College, says the *Toronto Examiner*, an able and fearless advocate of religious equality, "will, doubtless, have the honour of founding the first professorship of clerico-political jugglery." The High Church party, which, by the proposed arrangement, obtain the lion's share of the spoil, have of course given their sanction to the scheme. So, also, it seems have the Roman Catholics. Their College of Regiopoli is, therefore, to receive the allotted share of the £7,500. What part the Free Church will take is somewhat uncertain. It is, however, to be feared that the members of that body will not be proof against the tempting offers of the Ministry. This surmise is strengthened by the fact that Dr. Burns, who stands high in the estimation of the Free Church of Canada, as well as their official organ, has bravely taken great pains to repudiate Voluntarism. "The Free Church in this Colony," says the *Banner*, "so far as Dr. Burns can be considered its representative, are the declared enemies of Voluntarism, or, in other words, of religious equality."

Judging from the tone of the Canadian press, this barefaced scheme of spoliation has created the most unqualified disgust and indignation throughout the country. Even with the support of the Wesleyans and Roman Catholics, it is doubtful whether Ministers

will obtain a majority large enough to carry it into effect.

Another important question to be solved by the present election is, whether the colony shall be saddled with a system of sectarian education. During the late session Ministers procured the passing of a law by which, in all the cities and towns of Upper Canada, the common schools must become denominational, so that the religious tenets of some one sect must be taught, to the exclusion of all others, and the hateful principles of our ecclesiastical establishment covertly introduced and quietly worked till the way was prepared for their operation on a larger scale. We published a description of this obnoxious measure on a late occasion; but it may perhaps be of advantage to give an outline of it here, in order to show the unity of the new and insidious system which is being established in our colonies, and as a warning to those adherents of State education who are simple enough to imagine that a plan of secular instruction, if once established by the State in this country, could never be altered or tampered with for interested purposes. The system lately in operation was entirely under local management, somewhat on the plan proposed by the Lancashire Public School Association. By the new act the whole of this machinery was set aside—the popular election of school trustees was abolished—and the management of the schools vested in a board of seven, appointed by a majority of the town council, of which the mayor or police president was always to be president. In Upper Canada it so happens, that the Tory party have a majority in almost every town council. Thus, this majority have had placed in their hands a vast amount of patronage, which is available for political purposes, and the selection of teachers for the education of the people is removed from the inhabitants generally, and conferred upon a faction. The act also enables the trustees of schools to “determine the number of sites, and description of schools which shall be established in such city and town as aforesaid, and whether such school or schools shall be denominational or mixed;” in other words, it gives every council the power to convert what have hitherto been common into sectarian schools.

So barefaced an act of gigantic jobbing has naturally excited much indignation. “There is no subject (says the *Toronto Examiner*) that calls forth such general condemnation from the mass of the people as the Prussianized Common School Bill for Upper Canada. Its monstrous defects are everywhere the subject of comment. The press almost universally, and without distinction of party, condemns it; it engages the attention and elicits the condemnation of public bodies; in the private circle it is the subject of deliberation, and of very general disapprobation. We were among the first to expose its tyrannical provisions and clumsy machinery; and, although we had to face a storm of vituperation from a servile press, we continued to portray the measure in its true colours, conscious that truth reiterated, and made generally known, would in time produce a convincing effect upon the public mind; and now, in a few months, we find nearly the whole press, and the almost unanimous voice of the country, on our side.” Our contemporary subjoins extracts from journals of every shade of politics in proof of his statements. One complains “that the recent tinkering of the School Act serves but to render it more complicated in its working, and that the enormous demands on the fund will fritter it away to comparatively nothing”—another that, “since the union of the provinces, the School Acts have been constantly changing, and every thing thrown into confusion by offensive and unconstitutional attempts at taxation, without representation and without the control of the tax-payers, and virtually placing the management out of the hands of the inhabitants”—a third, that “our School laws have of late, in principle, assumed more of the characteristics of the arbitrary institutions in Prussia and Russia, than those of our free country.” The general tone of the press is, that Government have needlessly taken the education of the young out of the hands of the people, and placed it under the absolute control of State officials, whose salaries swallow up much of the money which “would be more profitably applied in the payment of common school teachers.” The patronage of the State has been enormously increased at the expense of the education of the people. Such is a specimen of the ultimate working of a system originally established, no doubt, with the best intentions. Can the people of this country shut their eyes to such significant facts as these, when a minister, almost as little open to popular influence as the Canadian Government, produces his specious plans for general education?

These are the two most important questions to be decided by the Canadian people at the ensuing election. From the tone of the *Toronto Examiner* and *Montreal Register*, we are sanguine in believing that a larger proportion of the Dissenters of the colony will act a part worthy of their principles at this important crisis. They have the hearty sympathy, if they cannot have the support, of their brethren at home. Their firmness in the maintenance of right principles will, in the end, do more to secure their triumph than the efforts and bribes of their enemies can do to destroy them. Let the Methodists and Catholics sell their support to Government for a paltry bribe—they will soon repent of their bargain. A Tory Government, once made secure by the votes of the Wesleyans will soon show that they have other uses for their power than to minister to the selfish

cravings of recreant Dissenters. They have to fight the battle of religious freedom now which was fought at home in the summer of last year. They have, in the conduct of the Dissenters of England, a good example, both of the rightness and policy of a firm adherence to truth. We most cordially wish they may give practical effect to the language of their efficient organ, above-mentioned. “Though we should stand alone,” says the *Toronto Examiner*, “opposed by all these influences, we will never yield one jot of the ground of voluntarism on which we have taken our stand; we will never cease to demand full, free, and perfect religious equality, for all classes of the population. Whenever this great principle is sought to be invaded, we care not by whom, we shall step forward and assert the rights of the mass of the population. In the midst of all the discouraging circumstances by which we are surrounded, we have this one solace—that, although the combined self-interested exertions of priests, the subservency of sects, and the corruption of Government, may for a time gain a temporary triumph over the advocates of religious equality—though they may for a moment succeed in trampling on the plainest principles of justice, yet TRUTH will ultimately triumph.”

THE INVASION BUGBEAR.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The type of ancient wisdom, Ulysses, thought it prudent to banish arms from an amicable meeting, saying, the sight of the iron tempts the man.

The maxim, if you would be at peace be prepared for war, wants emendation; it should run, if you would be at peace, pay the full price of war.

If you would live on good terms with your neighbour, keep a blunderbuss in your window loaded with slugs to the muzzle, ready to do execution upon him in the event of trespass. Such preparations tend wonderfully to cordiality and a good understanding; that is, the understanding of mutual distrust and of mutual alacrity for throat-cutting.

Six years ago we were laughing at the French for fortifying Paris. Lord John Russell has felicitously defined a good proverb, as the wisdom of many and the wit of one. The fortification of Paris was the folly of many and the craft of one. But what is now demanded in sober England is not the fortification of a city, but that of the whole coast-board. We are to shut ourselves, like the Chinese, within a frontier wall. One says, if a war should break out what is to become of Brighton? another takes the alarm for Worthing; another sees Bognor sacked; another contemplates the ravages of Ramsgate; and there are folks who look to the burning of dirty, swampy, unhealthy, misplaced Sheerness in the light of a calamity to be averted at the expense of some hundreds of thousands, though no enemy could be wished worse than the occupation of it.

Si cælum ruat is the irresistible argument. Your “if” was once a great peace-maker, but “if” now is the maker of all the muniments of war. Possible risks are pointed out; but how is it practicable for men or communities to go through the world without possible risks? Prudence diminishes risks up to, a certain point, but does not attempt the absurdity of excluding them altogether. In every act of life we take our chance of dangers more or less remote, preferring the chance to the sacrifices attending the avoidance. An individual that guarded against all possible dangers would have no fire, lest he should be burnt; would not stir out of his house, lest he should be run over, or have his brains beaten out with a chimney-pot; would not sleep, lest robbers should surprise him; not eat, lest a hasty morsel should choke him. Nations, like individuals, cannot make sure against all contingencies, and take the part of wisdom in leaving to the chapter of accidents provisions and precautions too large and costly for the chapter of prudence. Protection is an excellent thing, but it is quite possible to pay for it more than it is worth.

As the mealy-faced ghost of Gaffer Thumb rises in the burlesque, predicting all sorts of horrors to King Arthur, so Lord Ellesmere appears in the *Times*, warning this unhappy country of its frightful insecurity, and what must happen to it if the French should some fine day happen to land 50,000 men! “Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen!” is the motto of his Lordship’s fee-fa-fum epistle, to which we should reply, changing a word of the old epigram—

“Lie still if you’re wise,
You’ll be taxed if you rise.”

Lord Ellesmere has made the notable discovery—

That for a considerable period, of which it is difficult to fix the precise commencement, the instinct of self-preservation has been in abeyance and suspension in this country.

To spend no more than £10,000,000 or £17,000,000 yearly in soldiers and sailors, is evidence of the suspension of the instinct of self-preservation. Assuming the fact to be so, a blessed thing has been the abeyance; for here we are in safety after all, and having saved some £30,000,000 or £40,000,000, which the instinct of self-preservation, in the superabundant activity Lord Ellesmere would give it, would have cost us since the peace in unnecessary forces.

There is no question that steam navigation has afforded new facilities to aggression; but Lord Ellesmere very much overrates the advantage it would give to France in the event of war:—

We have ceased to be an island; we have approximated, in the opinion of all observing and reflecting men, to the condition of a continental state.

If the Channel has dwindled to a ditch, this much is certain, that the French swim their boats very badly in it. Their steamers are continually meeting with disasters. They cannot go from port to port without some distress from the most lubberly bungling. In the late gale the King’s yacht had to make the short passage from Havre to Cherbourg. To do this she was taken in tow by a man-of-war steamer, in the teeth of a ris-

ing gale. The strain upon the towing vessel of course soon disabled her, and obliged her to bear up, which she did so cleverly as to leave the yacht adrift without either sail or steam, and she lay tossing and tumbling about like a log. The vessels saw no more of each other, and the yacht was next heard of in the Downs. This is no unfair sample of French skill in steam navigation. The history of their attempts to cross the Atlantic demonstrates still more strongly their miserable comparative inefficiency.

But, supposing a fleet of steamers to bear an army to our coasts, the difficulty of a landing is always overlooked, and the disembarkation of a large body of men is talked about as if it were as easy a thing as the proceeding of passengers quietly stepping out of a vessel to a quay; but they who have seen the disembarkation of even a brigade, and in a friendly country, know that the operation is not so simple and expeditious, especially if it be performed in boats. One ally of ours, whose force is always unnoticed, is sea sickness, to which the French are more liable than any other people; and 50,000 shipped heroes would, upon landing, be 50,000 wretched, helpless invalids, nauseating even glory.

But armies of 50,000 men are not to be concentrated in a day or a week, nor can they come upon us like a thief in the night. They must have a fleet to transport them, and such a fleet has yet to be provided. It will be time enough to think of augmenting our army when we see the French preparing and manning the steam ships to throw theirs on our coast. Confident we are, that we shall find soldiers sooner than they will find ships and sailors—the indispensable machinery for invasion.

HER MAJESTY BITTEN BY A DOG.—It will be recollected that, not long since, a splendid dog of the Mount St. Bernard breed was presented by the Queen to the Zoological Society, in the Regent’s Park. This animal, which was a present to her Majesty from the King of the French, is of so ferocious a disposition, that it has not been deemed safe to suffer it to be once unchained since its arrival. It is not generally known that, just previous to its being sent away from Windsor, the Queen, while stroking the dog at the private kennel, was bitten in the right arm by the animal, inflicting a wound which caused the blood to flow. This unfortunate occurrence caused considerable alarm at the time for fear of the consequences, and the dog was commanded to be sent away, but not to be destroyed.—*Globe*.

DENUNCIATIONS FROM THE ALTAR.—The Earl of Shrewsbury, a zealous nobleman of the Roman Catholic persuasion, sent a letter to Dr. Browne, the titular Bishop of Elphin, dated December 9, wanting him to undertake proceedings against Father McDermott, the denouncer of Major Mahon, either to wipe away the stain of scandal, or to satisfy the cravings of justice. No answer has, however, been received from the Roman Catholic prelate. Lord Shrewsbury has, consequently, written to Dr. Browne’s superior, Dr. M’Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, urging him to take the requisite steps for effacing “the sad impression now so prevalent, that even the higher clergy have proved by their silence the little consideration in which they hold either the crimes of the people, or their own reputation as Christian ministers.” The character of the Archbishop’s reply, which has not yet been published, should it correspond with that from him to the Earl of Arundel, may be easily imagined.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Registrar-General’s return for the week ending Saturday last, communicates the satisfactory information that the reign of epidemic catarrh is abated, and the metropolis restored to nearly an average amount of health. The deaths registered in last week were only 1,247—a result which must be favourable beyond expectation when compared with a mortality of almost double the amount, which has recently attracted the observation of all, and caused the loss of friends to be deplored by many.—*Times*.

NEW YEAR’S-DAY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—On New Year’s-day a distribution of the Queen’s Bounty of food, coals, and clothing to the aged, infirm, and necessitous poor of Windsor and its vicinity, took place in her Majesty’s Riding-school. Several hundred families had been selected as deserving objects of the royal charity by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, assisted by the clergy of Windsor and Clewer, and a member of each family was in attendance in the Riding-school. The Queen and Prince Albert were present, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice.

MARY ANNE HUNT, who was sentenced to death for the murder of a woman named Stowell, and who was declared by a jury of matrons not to be *enacte*, was on Tuesday morning delivered of a fine male seven months’ child. The mother and infant are both doing well. It will be recollected, that her sentence was some time since commuted to transportation for life.

AN UNOBSERVED PECULIARITY IN THE STATE OF IRISH POLICY.—It is a peculiarity of that monster question Ireland, that not only are the complicated processes of evil going on, but the very processes recommended as remedial are also going on. The population increases to its own destruction; the tenantry continue to turn the estates into pauper warrens; the tenant-right of Whiteboyism is enforced by the gun; terror is driving landlords away—multiplying the involuntary absentees; the gross amount of the destitute population has augmented until in a time of scarcity a large portion of the people has been supported by alms; while all these indigenous processes of Irishism are going on, there has also been a continued working at the counteractive processes—emigration, clearances, and consolidation of estates, a new poor-law acting as a tax on absentees, an armed defence of some estates, and now an armed enforcement of the law. The regenerator of Ireland does not enter an unploughed field. But the one overriding fact is, that all these remedies are applied piecemeal, and are insufficient in plan. The District Coercion Bill may prove an exception—a single exception—to that sweeping rule.—*Spectator*.

WELSH SKETCHES.

No. XV.

THE SEARCH OF THE LAND.

THE returned spies have said their say, and have informed Parliament, by command of her Majesty, and through it the whole English race, how they proceeded in search of the Welsh land. From county to county, and from parish to parish, they everywhere went casting sly, jesuitical glances, in order to report the nakedness of the land to their Whig employers and clerical backers.

Before the spies left London, their lordships had informed them, "that no absolute authority could be conferred upon them to enter into and examine schools, and that their success in a great degree would depend upon their own courtesy and discretion in the prosecution of their inquiries." Now in the search of the land, were these instructions obeyed by the spies? By no means. They took a license, not a poetic license exactly, to rush into schools at all times and under all circumstances, utterly regardless of all permission, decency, and courtesy. Once let loose upon the land, their instructions seem to be as little regarded as the feelings of the hapless and helpless pedagogues upon whom they rushed. Hear the deponents—"As I approached the school I heard a noise, and on entering, found one of the boys fighting with the master. The boy was endeavouring to go out of school, which in the end he effected in spite of all the master's efforts to retain him. Insubordination and anarchy were triumphant." (Part iii. p. 153.) "At one school, near Aberystwith, I was attracted, while passing along the road, by the boisterous noise in the school, and on entering it, found the whole of the scholars playing at blindman's buff, or some similar game, though the dust and confusion prevented me from knowing what it was. I found that the master was absent, and had gone to warm himself in a neighbouring cottage; and on arriving, he said that he had told them 'to have a bit of a play, just to warm them.'" (Part ii. p. 28.) "I have taken opportunities of going suddenly into schools, directing my attention to the occupation, at the moment, of the master, when wholly unprepared for a visitor, and selecting as much as possible the hours when the busiest work is usually going forward." (Part ii. p. 4.)

Now the poor Welsh are often accused of being extremely unpolite. In the whole history of low lived impudence, can anything be found to equal the conduct of the Commissioners and their assistants? Were they not bound, according to their instructions—not to say propriety and courtesy, qualities of which the spies seem to entertain very barren ideas—to give a polite information of their mission to every teacher, and humbly ask permission to inspect his or her school? Instead of this they rushed headlong to schools, if they had the dire misfortune of not being under the patronage of the parson. With their instructions before us, we cannot believe their conduct to have received the sanction of their "lordships."

The spies arrive on the borders of the doomed land, and hold deep and mysterious consultations together. Three men they were, Lingen, Symons, and Johnson. Their mission was to search the land—the land of Dissent and the local habitation of Nonconformity. They tell us that "rigorous impartiality was enjoined upon them." *Credat Judeus!* Rigorous impartiality! Hear this, O nations, and be astonished! Three Churchmen were sent as spies to search a land in which eight-ninths of the people are Dissenters. Is this impartiality? Tell us, O Mr. Commissioner Symons, in what sense Churchmen employ the word "impartiality," especially when they think fit to couple it with the adjective "rigorous?" Rigorous impartiality! The spies first of all went to the Bishop of Hereford, and from the Bishop of Hereford to that jesuitical enemy of Dissent, the Bishop of St. David's. Both prelates assisted the spies subsequently in the selection of assistants! This is impartiality with vengeance. Conferences with bishops, and assistants selected by bishops! Mr. Lingen had one Dissenter to assist him; Mr. Symons one for a short time; who and what Mr. Johnson had it is difficult to say from their notes, but the remaining number were made up from students of St. David's College, Lampeter. Rigorous impartiality! This is Mr. Symons' notions of the quality!

Well then, provided with assistants, they go and present themselves in the first instance to the parson—the minister of the petty faction of one-ninth of the people—and get crammed by him with all tales probable and improbable, which are forthwith written, *currente calamo*, and inserted in the report. The ideas, notions, and definitions of these disappointed traders in morality are adored. Wherever they have failed to do a roaring trade, the people are immoral. If morality is not bought at their "establishment," there is none to be found in the parish. If a district is immoral, it is because there is no church and parson in it; or if these two inseparable adjuncts are found, it is because the people don't and won't go to church. They pronounce on all matters,—dive into the midnight councils of Rebecca, and find that the old lady meant to "get rid of tithes and Church and State connexion,"—are present, by some mysterious power, and in some invisible form, in the night-meetings of Dissenters, whom they follow to their local habitations, and witness all their proceedings. They know to a fractional nicety how much unchastity arises from their catechetical schools; can tell the dimensions of chapels which they have never entered; and number congregations with whom they never mixed. Dissent they cut up and dissect at pleasure. Dissenting teachers are certified to be very ignorant, very fanatical, if not immoral, by these their foiled rivals in the trade of morality. All this, be it remembered, is given in the Report, without a word of vin-

dication for the calumniated. Rigorous impartiality! How these words will ever haunt Messrs. Lingen and Symons! Parsons are allowed to attack their rivals in no measured terms, with utter disregard to truth, and with the most unblushing effrontery! The evidence of Dissenters is given in small proportion, as the following table will show:—

Clergymen	110
Churchmen	48
	158
Dissenters	27
Ministers	23
	50
	108
Esquires and magistrates	30
Doubtful	15
Publicans	2
Priests	2

And so was the land searched—the land where Dissent claims eight-ninths of the people is ransacked by Churchmen and parsons!

EDUCATION IN WALES.

As our last number contained two articles of considerable length on the state of religion and education in the Principality, we were unable to make room for Mr. E. Baines' important letter to Lord John Russell, founded on the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Education of Wales, which appeared in the *Leeds Mercury* of the previous Saturday. Mr. Baines shows that these reports contain no comparison of the present state of education in Wales with its state at former periods—a very serious and remarkable omission, inasmuch as the reports, taken by themselves, present not very favourable view of education in the principality; but when compared with previous returns, they exhibit (as Mr. Baines has demonstrated) "one of the most extraordinary and gratifying instances on record of social improvement effected by the independent and voluntary efforts of the people." It also appears that the returns in these reports do not include all the schools in Wales—another very strange omission. The commissioners were instructed to ascertain the existing number of schools for the children of the labouring classes only. To obviate this omission, Mr. Baines, in his examination, has added 37,849, one-sixth of the number of children between five and fifteen years of age, to the number of scholars reported by the commissioners, as the estimated number of scholars of the higher and middle classes.

A comparison of the present state of education in Wales with that of former periods exhibits the most gratifying evidences of progress. Mr. Baines shows that the increase of scholars in proportion to the population has been as follows:—

	Day-scholars.	Sunday-scholars.
1803	1 in 26	1 in 28
1818	1 in 22	1 in 24
1833	1 in 15	1 in 4-5ths
1846-7	1 in 9	1 in 4

In another form it may be stated thus:—

Increase of population from 1803 to 1846	73 per cent.
Increase of day-scholars do. do.	416 ..
Increase of Sunday-scholars from 1818 to 1846 ..	578 ..

The result is, that on the average every child of the working classes receives three years and a half of schooling in day-schools; and that, on the average, every one attends a Sunday-school for fourteen years. It appears that half the day-scholars are taught in Church schools, but of the Sunday-scholars only one-seventh attend the Church schools, and the six-sevenths the Dissenting schools. Of the 238,740 Sunday-scholars, 146,208 are able to read the Scriptures, and 53,522 at end day-schools. The natural inference is, that the appreciation of education which has led the people to make such efforts for the creation of schools will now be not less effective in improving them.

Mr. Baines gives the following summary of the leading points which he has established:—

That since 1803 the number of day-scholars in Wales has increased from 21,369 to 110,031; that is, from 1 in 26 of the population, to 1 in 9.

That the Sunday-schools probably began after 1803, but that since 1818 the number of Sunday-scholars has increased from 21,408 to 238,740; that is, from 1 in 28 of the population to 1 in 4.

That the whole, or very nearly the whole, of this astonishing, and perhaps unprecedented work of educational improvement has been effected by the independent and voluntary efforts of the people themselves.

That one of the most striking features of the educational movement has been the zeal of the people for religious education, and their determination that it shall be free from all dictation on the part of the Church or the aristocracy.

That the Sunday-schools are conducted with remarkable skill and effect, especially those of the Dissenters.

That though nearly one-half of the day-schools are maintained by Churchmen, six-sevenths of the Sunday-schools are maintained by the Dissenters; while probably nine-tenths of the people of Wales belong to the Dissenting bodies.

From these facts the following conclusions seem irresistibly to flow; viz.—

1st. That the Welsh are able to provide for their own education.

2nd. That they are doing it with the utmost rapidity.

3rd. That this education is far more valuable in all its moral and social effects, being thus provided by the people themselves, than if it had been provided by the Government.

4th. That though no man who goes about with an open purse, begging men to accept his money, can fail to find receivers, yet there is every probability that Government interference with education in Wales would be rejected by the bulk of the people, who are decided Nonconformists.

5th. That if, under these circumstances, Government aid to schools should be pressed on the Welsh, it will be justly believed that the real motive is a wish to counteract and undermine Dissenting principles, and to extend the dominion of the Established Church.

6th. That if Government money should be given to Church schools in Wales, whilst the majority of the people conscientiously reject it, that majority cannot fail to regard the act as a gross injustice.

Although the Commissioners fail to acknowledge what the people have done to educate themselves, yet Mr. Symons distinctly says:—

The Dissenting Sunday schools are decidedly more effective for the purposes of religious instruction than those of the Church. . . . The system is admirable. In all the best schools nothing is done to weary,—everything to keep attention awake and to enliven the school.

And as to the endowed schools, those schools where the voluntary principle does not act, where there is neither the stimulus to improvement which exists in

private schools, nor the care of living benevolence, of them, Mr. Johnson says distinctly:—

The endowed schools have been found, almost without exception, to constitute the most worthless class now in operation.

Mr. Jellinger C. Symons, one of the Commissioners, has addressed a letter to Lord John Russell, in answer to the attack of Mr. Baines on the report of the Welsh Education Commission. He says that the statements and arguments of Mr. Baines "are strangely at variance with facts." He argues, that the increase of education is not so great as Mr. Baines shows, because the earlier returns were more defective than those now made. He represents the education, in quality, as worthless. He further says:—

A portion of the Dissenting body, doubtless, now object to public grants for education. I am free to acknowledge, that I sympathize in their partiality for the achievement of the glorious work of education by means of the free efforts of the people themselves; but I cannot wilfully blind myself to the impossibility of their doing it, or wickedly sacrifice the only practicable means of effecting the salvation of a noble people from mental darkness and moral debasement. I am, therefore, reluctantly in favour of giving the aid to Wales which, I repeat, that her people so vitally need, and, as far as my means of judging went, all but unanimously desire.

Mr. Baines replies to Mr. Symons' letter in the *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday last, and shows up the contradictions of the Government Commissioner in a very effective manner. He shows how that gentleman, with his supporters—the *Daily News* and *Morning Chronicle*—have now shifted their ground. They do not, because they cannot, dispute Mr. Baines' statistics, but content themselves with asserting, that "statistics are next to worthless." To this he replies:—

Are not the facts which have been proved an evidence beyond all possible doubt to several points of the very first consequence in this matter? such as, 1st, that the people value education; 2nd, that they value it so highly as to have departed from their old habits, by providing schools, calling schoolmasters into existence, sending their children to school, and paying for their education; 3rd, that they have had the will and the power to do all these things throughout the Principality, and to so great an extent that the proportion of scholars to population, which was 1 to 26 in 1803, was increased to 1 in 9 in 1846-7; 4th, that the people so desire the best kind of instruction, that is, moral and religious instruction, that they have formed Sunday-schools, for the most part admirably conducted, attended by 1 in every 34 of the entire working population, men, women, and children.

He proves the great point sought to be established by Mr. Symons' own figures:—

We say, then, that Mr. Symons entirely fails in his attempt to discredit the vast increase in schools in Wales. His own detailed reports more than support the evidence of the Parliamentary returns of 1818 and 1833; and the figures as to 1846-7 are taken from the Commissioners themselves—making a reasonable addition for the children of the "higher and middle classes." We have it on Lord Brougham's authority, that the proportion of day-schools to population was in 1803 as 1 in 26—on the authority of Lord Brougham's returns, that in 1818 it was 1 in 22—on the authority of Lord Kerry's returns, that in 1833 it was 1 in 15—and on the authority of the recent Commission that in 1846-7 it was 1 in 9, or even 1 in 9.

Either Mr. Symons and his fellow-Commissioners knew these facts, or they did not know them. If they did not know them, they were not very well qualified for their duty: if they did know them, they have suppressed the most important of all the features in the case on which they had to report.

NOMINAL AND FICTITIOUS VOTES IN SCOTLAND.—We are glad to observe, that a movement has been commenced in Scotland, for putting an end to the notorious, nominal, and fictitious vote system which prevails in many constituencies in that country. An Anti-fictitious Vote Committee, with the Lord Provost of Edinburgh at the head, and embracing many influential names, has been formed, to prosecute a petition against the return of Mr. William Forbes Mackenzie for the county of Peebles. As an instance of the extent to which the Peebles constituency is contaminated by the demoralizing system of fictitious voting, it is stated, that out of one electoral body, consisting of between 600 and 700 persons, there are some 300 who are enrolled in respect of a pretended life-rent interest in subjects valued precisely at £10 yearly, no portion of the rents of which they have ever drawn or expect to draw, and for which they have never paid and do not intend to pay a single farthing, and in which, in reality, they possess no other interest than is constituted by a naked and purposely inoperative piece of paper. Such a system is too flagrant to be continued; and we trust that the present petition will, by its exposure, tend to its final destruction.

THE DUKE DE LA VICTORIA.—After a sojourn in this country of nearly four years and a half, the Duke de la Victoria left London on Thursday on his return to Spain. From the moment that he became aware, from the reports of the debates in the Cortes in the public journals, that the Prime Minister of Spain had declared that no obstacle existed to his return to Spain, and that an honourable seat in the Senate was ready for his occupation, General Espartero hastened to apply for the needful passport, and to make preparations for his departure.

MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN.—On Saturday, the neighbourhood of Old-street, St. Luke's, was in a state of excitement, in consequence of the discovery of the commission of a double murder. The scene of the occurrence is Cupid's-court, Golden-lane, and the victims, two children of the names of Armenia Blake, aged eight years, and Robert Henry Blake, aged five years, whose father, Robert Blake, a grinder, resides at No. 3, Cupid's-court, where he has been cohabiting with a woman, named Harriet Parker, who is now in custody, charged with the murder of his two children. The deed was done in a fit of jealousy and revenge, Blake having been seen by her in the society of another woman. Parker delivered herself up to the police, and accused herself of the bloody deed.

A NOVELTY.—A veritable bishop of the Church of England, (no less than the meek Dr. Philpotts himself), has condescended to the vulgar and degrading expedient of issuing an appeal to "the Christian charity of England" on behalf of the spiritual destitution of Devonport. The Bishop of Exeter wants to build four new churches for the district. It would be, however, unjust to "the right reverend father in God," to omit mentioning that, before sacrificing his dignity in this way, his strong appeal to Government met with no success. "The answer given was, that Government had no fund applicable to such a purpose; and no hope was held out that a special vote for it will be proposed to Parliament."

IRELAND.

DISARMING OF THE PEASANTRY.—Lord Clarendon seems resolved to make the best use of the Prevention of Crime Act, and that its provisions shall not remain a dead letter so long as the government of the country rests in his hands. As was anticipated, the initiative step of proclaiming certain counties and baronies has been followed by the issuing of proclamations, published this day in an *Extraordinary Gazette*, requiring all persons (not being justices of the peace, or persons in her Majesty's naval or military service, or in the coast guard service, or in the service of the revenue, or in the police or constabulary force, or special constables, or persons duly licensed to kill game, or persons to whom any license shall have been granted under the act) to deposit their arms in certain depôts, appointed in each district, under a penalty of imprisonment for two years with hard labour. The proclamations extend to the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, and to certain baronies in the counties of Clare, Roscommon, Waterford, Longford, Cavan, Leicester, King's County, and one barony in the county of Cork.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The Limerick and Tipperary papers of Friday report no fresh outrages, but from the county of Kildare there are further accounts of the spread of the conspiracy to the midland districts, which were, until lately, wholly exempt from agrarian crime. Another magistrate residing in that quarter, Mr. George Evans, has been banned by the conspirators, and threatened with the vengeance of the "Tipperary boys." The *Leinster Express* contains the following:—"A notice has been served on Mr. Evans, of Farmhill, near Athy, a gentleman who has ever lived on the best possible terms with his neighbours of every political creed, and of every religious persuasion—who has ever been anxiously alive to the interests of the poor, and respected and beloved as an indulgent landlord. On Christmas morning the following atrocious missive was received through the Athy post-office:—

Mr. Evans I advise you for to mind your Steps. An if you dont mark we had a few of the tiprary boys here that id make you behave yourself if the Marshall law was here.

[A coffin is here drawn.]

On Tuesday last a meeting of the magistrates and gentry was held in the court-house; resolutions and subscriptions were promptly entered into for the purpose, if possible, of finding out the writer of the vile manifesto.

AN EXAMPLE TO CATHOLIC PRIESTS.—Mr. Michael O'Connor, a parish priest, has set a bright example to the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland, and has shown them the way effectually to prove their abhorrence of denunciations from the altar. A meeting was convened on Thursday se'nnight by the parishioners of Kyle, in Queen's County, for the purpose of devising means for bringing to justice the persons who had threatened Sir Charles Coote and his agent. Mr. O'Connor presided; and after eloquently expatiating on the merits of Sir Charles Coote as a landlord, he denounced the perpetrators of the outrage, imploring his hearers to aid in bringing the guilty to justice. The meeting passed resolutions echoing the speech, and a subscription was opened for insuring the murderer's apprehension. Mr. O'Connor headed the list with £10, and the sum of £100 was subscribed.

ALTAR DENUNCIATIONS.—A dispute is going on between the Reverend Mr. Kenyon and the magistrates of Nenagh, respecting a wall at Templeberry: the case was before the bench on Monday, and the Chairman, Mr. Caleb Going, then made a serious charge against the priest—"He has spoken of me," said Mr. Going, "from two altars in such a manner that the feelings of the people have become hostile towards me; and I, as well as other gentlemen now present, have received information that my life is in danger, and that I am on the list for assassination!" [great sensation in Court]. Mr. Bayly—"I have received similar information!" Mr. Pollock—"So have I!" Mr. O'Dell—"So have I!"

The *Sligo Champion* mentions that threatening notices are as plentiful as civil processes; and they are served upon all persons, high and low, indiscriminately.

One of the supposed murderers of Mr. Lloyd was recaptured on Christmas-eve, near Elphin, by two gentlemen of Portobello.

Loneragan, the reputed murderer of Mr. Roe, was arrested on Christmas-day.

The Great Southern and Western Railway Board have resolved to suspend all their works in any district where outrage or injury is offered to any of their contractors, gangers, or labourers.

A REUNION OF PARTIES.—It is reported that a solemn treaty is in progress of negotiation, having for its object a reconciliation between the rival factions of the halls of Conciliation and Music; and that the office of mediator has been conferred upon Sir Coleman O'Loughlin, Bart. It is said that the first coy advances towards the wished-for consummation was made on behalf of Mr. John O'Connell, who, instead of "dying on the floor of the House of Commons," means in future to confine his oratory as much as possible to the more congenial regions of Burgh-quay. The bare idea of the "fat young gentleman of five-and-thirty"—*vide* the *Nation* newspaper—and Mr. Smith O'Brien shaking hands, exclaiming, "Brother, brother, we were both in the wrong," is suggestive of the hollowness of any truce which may be patched up between such discordant elements.—*Times*.

THE GREAT SEAL is now in commission, in consequence of the illness of the Lord Chancellor, whose health is, however, rapidly improving. The Commissioners are—the Right Hon. Judge Moore, the Hon. Judge Torrens, the Right Hon. Baron Richards, the Right Hon. Baron Lefroy.

INCREASE OF THE STANDING ARMY.—We have heard, from pretty good authority, that the forthcoming estimates for the year 1848-9, will provide for the charge of an addition of 8,000 men to the standing army of Great Britain.—*Morning Herald*.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (JANUARY).

EDITORS and publishers are wont, at the commencement of a new year, to do their best for the entertainment of the public. They are "wise in their generation;" for their literary wares appear at a time when the most studious are inclined to throw aside books to mingle in seasonable festivities; when the best written prose is less attractive than the vivacious gossip of the social circle; and "the poetry of motion" delights more than that of mind. We are not sure, however, that the public will, on that account, be ready to absolve us from our customary duty; and as "Magazine day" has come upon us at a moment when we happen to be, like the melancholy Jacques, "for other than for dancing measures," we will take a glance at the mass of periodicals before us, and see what are their characteristic features.

The *ECLECTIC REVIEW* lies uppermost; and we opine that, to most of our readers, it will be as welcome as any of its competitors. The subjects treated on are wanting neither in variety nor interest. Stated in brief they are,—“The Presbyterians of Ulster and the *Regium Donum*,” “Travels in Russia and in the East,” “The Authenticity of the Evangelists against the Theory of Strauss,” “The Trial of the Seven Bishops” (ably and carefully written); “The History of Serbia,” “English Schools of Art,” and “The Crisis of Popular Education.” The first and the last of these articles are those which will be read with the greatest interest. The former is a running comment on the recent *exposé* in connexion with the working of the *Regium Donum* in Ireland; and those who may have been caught by Ministerial clap-trap, on the possibility of fostering and stimulating voluntaryism by State aid, may learn from it a wholesome lesson. It may be recollected, that in February last the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland memorialized the Government to relax or suspend the law which requires the payment, by each congregation, of £35 stipend to qualify them for the royal bounty being paid to the minister, and also to make an addition to their salaries, the failure of the potato crop being the plea urged. Government, however, influenced, we suspect, by financial considerations, thought fit to institute an inquiry into the matter; and, as the result, met the request by a flat refusal! The report of the Government official strips the working of the present system perfectly naked, and furnishes evidences of its mischievous results as strong and as pointed as the most ardent Voluntary could desire. Even the largest congregations, it seems, pay to their ministers only the minimum sum of £35 per annum. “One congregation,” says the Report, “of 220 families, or about 1,100 persons, raises the sum of seven pounds ten shillings per annum for their minister.” ‘Tis a fact. £7 10s., or about three half-pence per annum for each individual! “Another congregation, of 300 families, or 1,500 persons, raises the munificent sum of £13!” The result of the whole being an average payment, by each individual member of the Presbyterian churches connected with the General Assembly, to his minister, of “forty-one farthings a year”!! Nor is this all; for “the unkindest cut” which the Report gives to the endowment men, is its assertion, that there are many smaller congregations, not accepting the royal bounty, and who “are suffering under the same difficulties as their neighbours,” who yet pay “more than double the average stipend of the endowed congregations;” nay, “that some of them have even this year largely increased the stipend!” The *Scotsman*, too, has followed up the blow by showing that this reliance on the Government, which is eating like a cancer into the heart of the Irish Presbyterian church, affects the whole of its religious operations; its contributions for missionary purposes being but one-fifth of those of the unendowed Secession church. We hope that this capital Government Anti-state-church tract will be made use of by Dissenters; for it is far too valuable to lie buried in the pyramid of Parliamentary papers. But what will the Government do? Extend the present system it cannot for very shame; but, then, how can it continue to support a principle, the injurious results of which it has taken such pains to expose? After probing the wound, and making the patient writhe beneath its touch, it surely cannot be prepared to leave the source of the disease untouched.

The educational article is a masterly one—manly, vigorous, conclusive. Taking as its text the recent number of the *British Quarterly* and Dr. Hoppus's work, and other similar publications, it defends the statistics of Mr. Baines against their attacks, and points out the fallacious principles upon which the writers have proceeded. Dr. Vaughan is severely handled for his persevering efforts to mislead the Government respecting the views of the Dissenters, and the lofty scorn with which he treats the arguments, facts, and feelings, of those who differ from him. The sophism that Government aid can be received for schools, in which there is religious teaching, without any departure from the principle of voluntarism, is ably exposed; as is also the mischievous folly of speculating on the separation of religious from secular education, when the whole country almost to a man is opposed to such a system. The abstract question of the right of Government to educate is, as might be expected, also discussed; and in the course of his remarks the reviewer alludes to the fact, that all the writers on the subject, whose works are commented upon, are obliged to admit that the difficulties to be contended

with are greater than they at first supposed. We should like to have quoted a passage on the point, but we must make room for another, in which the desperate doggedness of some of our own friends is forcibly illustrated:—

“But these writers continually talk as if their plan were the only alternative to ours. Ours, they all agree, would be the best if practicable. See Hoppus, *c. g.* p. 213. But then, instead of helping us with all their power to do the best, they one and all pour forth incessant sneers upon the voluntary principle, and devote their faculties to advocate, professedly, a system which no Government that ever was or ever could be in this land would sanction, but really to support the actual Government in operations which, when modified to suit these writers, will present the boldest contrast to the works they call for, and will, in the esteem of the vast majority of spiritual men, exhaust the energy, corrupt the honesty, and enslave the independence of the English character. These measures, if accomplished, must demolish many, must obstruct all, must prevent more, of the best efforts of the most enlightened and devoted friends of popular education. This is nothing. They must aggrandize the Church of England influence to an indefinite extent. This is nothing, either. They must impoverish and emasculate the nation's character. And that is nothing. They must ruin souls and fight against Christ's kingdom. Even that is nothing. Smiles of mingled incredulity and supercilious pity play upon our censors' countenances while they coolly blame us for not joining them in attempts to modify the ‘Minutes.’ In vain we show that no modification of the ‘Minutes’ can fulfil either their desires or our own. For ‘secular’ education they would have an almost universally heretical or priestly, let the ‘Minutes’ be altered as they may. It goes against our conscience to join them, therefore, in an outcry which can have no other issue at the best. We, too, are the many, they the few; and instead of its violating their consciences to co-operate with us they all acknowledge that both the principles to which we, bound by conscience, cleave—the principle of voluntary and the principle of a religious education—are, in reality, the best. Yet instead of joining us they stood aloof—they are the fuglemen to jeer us—they misrepresent us—they applaud the foes who no more dare adopt their theory than ours—and they furnish these, the bitter enemies of our common faith concerning voluntary churches, with the most astounding detonating missiles they can use. We believe our friends are neither treacherous nor bribed; we believe it as we believe it of ourselves; but had they taken lucre to betray us they could not, we equally believe it, have aggrieved us worse.”

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, now allied with the *Foreign Quarterly*, has undergone several transformations of late, but we should think that it has never put forth a more attractive number than that which has just made its appearance. Popular topics, popularly treated, the utilitarian mingled with the entertaining, and a commendable care for varying tastes, are its characteristics. Thus, for the scientifically inclined, there are articles on “The Preservation of Food,” “Aerostation,” and “Animal Instincts,”—the first a very curious, and all three exceedingly interesting papers. The general reader is provided for in “The Nelson Dispatches,” and the notices of foreign and home literature. The railway shareholder will do well to turn to “The Economy of Railway Traction;” and the politician and political economist will find materials enough for thought in the articles on “Bribery at Elections,” “Occupations of the People,” “Popular Colleges,” and “The History and Exposition of the Currency Question.” The currency article is the most elaborate, and will, no doubt, attract attention, while there is appended to it “A Chronological History of the Currency,” containing a digest of some hundred volumes. The summary of the entire argument is thus given:—

“First—That a given quantity of any one commodity, such as gold, or any two commodities, such as gold and silver, or gold and paper, subject to a variable demand, is a delusive criterion of value; one which in all ages has operated unequally and mischievously in the adjustment of contracts, and led, more than any other cause that can be named, to the proverbial vicissitudes of trade.

“Second—That the only true standard of value is that which is obtained by a comparison of general averages; and that the issue of all notes, or coins, allowed to be circulated as a legal tender, should be regulated by such a standard alone.”

If the article on “Popular Colleges” may be regarded as embodying the views of the “Philosophic-Radical” school, our reverence for their teaching will not be increased. It is not thought “too much to say, that the majority of the working-classes of this country are in a more generally degraded state than the Flat-heads of the Prairie, or the recently extinguished Mandans, the freebooters of Port Natal, or those stunted outcasts of the human race in New Zealand!” The remedy for this state of things is education, and school apparatus reform, for the young; and for adults, popular colleges and museums, and provision for healthful and innocuous amusements. But, it is contended, it is utterly ridiculous to look to voluntary effort to do all this. Dissenting schools, both Sunday and day, even where they do exist, are miserably inefficient; and, as we cannot hope to multiply Mr. Bayleys (on whose exertions in establishing and sustaining the People's College at Sheffield, a well-merited eulogium is bestowed) we must invoke “the strong-armed wisdom” of the Government. Now, for our own part, we have a greater sympathy with a brother reviewer, in this same number, when he says (article on “Bribery at Elections”) that “a prevailing error of current thought is the over estimate men take of the power and virtue of Parliament, and the small reliance they place on themselves;” and that “Parliament, as an active instrument for good, is but a large platform, visible to the whole empire, whence great truths are at times uttered for the encouragement of the people. What a satire on the vaunted intelligence of Parliament—how black the falsehood of its boasted omnipotence.” We think, too, that the writer falls into another current error when he asks, “What period, then, can the

advocates of the voluntary principle fix as the probable time, when, with the application of the educational machinery they possess, or are likely to acquire, the masses of England will have become an educated people?" The educational machinery they possess! Why, Dissenters make no pretensions to wealth of their own, adequate to the educational and religious wants of the whole country. They admit their own poverty, but contend that voluntarism, were it adopted by all sects and parties, would find the money required as well as, and do its work much better than, the Government. We are sorry that the reviewer should have been able to avail himself of so deliberate an attack on the voluntary principle as is contained in his extracts from Mr. Bayley's "Two Lectures on National Education." We should have expected more enlarged views from such a man as Mr. Bayley, and are inclined to hope that they may have been imbibed by events in his own career, rather than that they are the dispassionate dicta of a philosophic mind. Here are but a few sentences from his elaborate tirade:—

"This voluntary principle may be beautiful, but it is often unjust: it is confessed that it is often sublime, but it is also often cruel. It is frequently generous, and often mean. In the widow of two mites it gave all; but in the case of Ananias it 'kept back part of the price.' In the time of Solomon it raised the temple, but in the days of Jesus it sold the priesthood. It prevents the tyranny of a ruler, but it admits the despotism of a rash and illiterate majority: it may exclude Parliament, but it suffers Alexander the coppersmith to sway, and Diotrophes to have the pre-eminence, with their mobs of 'devout men, and honourable women not a few.' The voluntary principle forbids the State preamble and the Senatorial mandate, but the junto of 'the brethren' is not less dogmatic, and the decisions of the concave are not less arbitrary. The truth is, there are as many fallacies rampant about this voluntary principle as any other thing. Human nature has its pet ideas as well as its pet dogs and persons, adopted at first without reason, continued without merit, and often abandoned without blame."

Is it surprising that, fortified by such an authority, the reviewer should pronounce the Dissenting tide to be "on the slow ebb," and that, as "every dog has his day," so Dissent has had *its*; and that decay and final extinction will be its fate!

We find that our notice of these two periodicals has exhausted our present space, but that we may not do injustice to those of lighter calibre, we propose taking breath awhile, and calling attention to them a week hence.

Literary Extracts from English and other Works, collected during Half a Century; together with Original Matter. By JOHN POYNTER, Esq. Second Series. W. E. Painter, 342, Strand.

THIS is such a volume as most men like to gossip over. "Dulce est desipere in loco." Out of so miscellaneous a mass of material most men can find a cap to suit them. Divinity, politics, morals, poetry, rhetoric, bon-mots, the fact, the epigram, the proverb—all are to be found within these pages. We should not like to become responsible for the author's political or ecclesiastical opinions, he being a firm friend of the Church of England, and a determined opposer of Catholic claims—as many of these extracts show abundantly. But as difference of opinion does not prevent a man from being a very agreeable travelling companion, we venture to assure our readers that they will find much which is entertaining and edifying in Mr. Poynter's society. Instead of spending our time on observation, a few extracts will better enable the reader to form his opinion of the volume:—

"GRATUITOUS ADVICE ON A DELICATE SUBJECT.
"The Rev. Mr. —, of Cambridge, a preacher whose worth and talent had rendered him deservedly popular, related to the writer that a lady of his congregation, *d'uncertain age*, had once called upon him, and after some few preliminaries, observed that she felt it her duty to advise him to be on his guard against the danger to which many in his situation had been exposed from the younger portion of his own sex among their auditors; to which he added, that he had replied (after professing his great obligations for the solicitude she had evinced for his welfare) that, as far as his own experience had extended, he had been so far from encountering any danger in that particular quarter, that he could very sincerely assure her the only hazard to which he had ever found himself exposed was from those ladies of his congregation who were somewhat more advanced in years."

"AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
"I recollect that when Mr. Thoresby wrote his own life, the pronoun *I* occurred so often in it that the printer was obliged to borrow *I's* from his brother printers, as his *I's* had run out.—*Dr. A. Clarke to his Son: Life, Vol. II.*"

"GOODS AND CHATTELS.
"One of the German ladies who came over with George I., on being abused by the mob, was said to have put her head out of the coach and cried, in bad English, 'Good people, why do you abuse us? We come for all your goods.' 'Yes,' answered a fellow in the crowd, 'and for all our chattels too.'—*Lord Oxford's Reminiscences, Works, vol. ii., p. 285.*"

"ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.
"It is not St. Augustine's, nor St. Ambrose's works that will make as wise a divine as ecclesiastical history thoroughly read and observed.—*Lord Bacon: Advancement of Learning.*"

"It should seem from this that Lord Bacon was no Puseyite!—*Editor.*"

"PROVING TOO MUCH.
"Three Jews, each of mature size, applying to hire a gig for a distant journey, in one day, were remonstrated with by the owner of the horse, as contemplating such a journey, upon which one of them replied, 'Vy, we've all got vips!'—*Miscellaneous.*"

"EARLY RISING.
"Mr. Richard Sharp (of the Fishmonger's Company) put the following question to Mr. Charles Butler, in 1827: 'How have you contrived to find thirty hours in every day, and ten days in every week?' To which he replied, 'By constant early rising, from my tenth to my seventieth year; and particularly during eight years of that period, giving a hair-dresser twenty guineas to knock me up every morning

at four o'clock, and enjoining my servants not to open the door, so that I myself was obliged to rise and let him in."

"ROME A BAD SCHOOL FOR MAN AND HORSE.
"Jamais cheval ny homme
S'amende en allant à Rome.—*Old French Proverb.*"

"NEW THINGS ATTEMPTED, AND BAD THINGS PRODUCED.
"A desire to say things which no one ever said, makes some people say things which no one ought to say.—*Miscellaneous.*"

We suppose those passages marked "Miscellaneous" are the author's composition or collection. If so, the original ones show considerable mental power. We recommend the volume as a whole.

McLean's Paraphrase and Commentary to the Epistle to the Hebrews. In two vols. Vol. I. Elgin: Peter McDonald.

THE sentiments of this treatise are well known as Calvinistic and Baptist. It is judicious as an exposition, and a clear and calm statement, in general, of what full Calvinists deem to be Gospel truth. Its form is very portable, and it is well got up, as to external appearance.

Revelations of the Beautiful: also, other Poems. By EDWIN HENRY BARRINGTON. William Pickering.

MR. BARRINGTON has a gift of words, and can rhyme well. For the rest, we are unable to detect the "revelations" here spoken of.

Sketches of Protestantism in Italy. Past and Present. Including a Notice of the Origin, History, and Present State of the Waldenses. By ROBERT BAIRD, D.D., New York. William Collins.

THE author's work, entitled "Religion in America," obtained considerable favour, and justly. The present is the first, if acceptable, of a series of volumes on Europe. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and we trust will meet with a sale which will encourage Dr. Baird to fulfil his conditional promise. It is one of Mr. Collins's very cheap and useful series.

GLEANINGS.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

The year's last day had passed away,
The midnight hour came by;
When a vision opened on my sight,
Like a spirit in the cold moon-light,
Descending from on high.

And all was still in vale, on hill,
Save the night wind's weary moan;
The watchers in the house of prayer,
Solemnly silent, were kneeling there,
Waiting the new year's dawn.

A many-wheel'd car, each wheel a star,
Near and yet nearer drew;
'Twas the new year's rush from a realm afar;
He hail'd the old in his costly car,
And the old thus hail'd the new:—

"Welcome!" said he, "it is time for me
To pass to the spirit-land;
But listen! I'll leave a word with thee;
Declare it, I pray thee, declare it," said he,
"That the world may understand.

"No day appears throughout all years,
For the sake of itself alone;
It may be dishonoured—despised—down-trod,
But still is a gift from the hand of God—
A treasure of worth unknown.

"Be it understood, there is never a good,
That it is not beheld on high;
The doer also is doubly blest,
For it bringeth an angel to his breast,
And weddeth him to the sky.

"I go," said he, "now earth, to thee,
Farewell—I am call'd away;
The bells of midnight move the air;
There's singing in the house of prayer;
Well may they sing who pray."

The old year fled,—the new instead
With the midnight song went by:
The vision faded from my sight,
And I only beheld the cold moon-light
Fall calmly from the sky.

J. SWAIN.

The Builder states that a Scottish national gallery will probably be established in Edinburgh.

We learn, says the *Tipperary Vindicator*, that within the last few days shoals of informers are offering their services to the authorities!

The *Galway Vindicator* says:—"The only representative of the Pope and Court of Rome in the House of Commons is Mr. Chisholm Anstey, M.P. for Youghal, an English Roman Catholic barrister, created by the present Pontiff a Knight of the order of St. Gregory the Great."

The author of "Rambles in Sweden and Gottland" asserts, that he is acquainted with a Swedish Count who packs porcelain for a livelihood, and who is regularly shaved, dressed, and kept decent for the occasion, when he is summoned to vote in the Diet.

"INTERESTING" ANECDOTE.—The *Family Joe Miller* gives the following as an "interesting little anecdote of the Princess Royal," lately current at Windsor:—"Mr. Brown, the apothecary to the Castle, was in the habit of visiting the royal children every morning, and the Princess persisted in calling him as 'Brown.' Her governess insisted that 'Mr.' should be prefixed, and threatened that, if her royal highness did not remember this on the next occasion, she should be sent to bed as a punishment. The morning after, when Mr. Brown appeared, the Princess, addressing him, said, 'Good morning, Brown—and good night too, for I am just going to bed.' If we must, perforce, deem the anecdote 'interesting,' we should describe it as a piece of interesting vulgarity."

A SUBSTANTIAL CHRISTMAS-BOX.—A correspondent states that a poor man, with a wife and family, residing in the vicinity of Woodford, received a letter on the morning of Christmas-day, informing him that a distant relative had bequeathed him two thousand pounds.

An honest farmer, writing to the secretary of a certain agricultural society (we will not say which), instructed him as follows:—"Please to put me down on your list of cattle for a bull."

The grocers of Hereford, in lieu of giving Christmas boxes to their customers, raised a fund amongst themselves, and presented £20 each to the Infirmary and Dispensary; £10 each to the Benevolent Fund, Soup Fund, and Lying-in Charity; and £5 to the Philanthropic Fund.

What plant is that which makes every day a holiday?—The holly.

Boxes for gloves, silks, cotton, &c., are frequently made of wood (chip) instead of pasteboard. Why? Because the one is free from duty, the other is taxed.

The contracts for supplying the mail coaches throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, have been taken by Irish contractors.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.—It is surprising as it is pleasing to see the altered appearance of Irishmen, women, and children, after they have been here a very short time; all of them, with few exceptions, being well fed, comfortably, and, in not a few cases, expensively clad.

The death of the Marquis d'Aligre, who was reputed to be one of the greatest niggards and the wealthiest man in France, will relieve England from the payment of £50,000 a year, as he had expended half a million sterling in the purchase of English Government annuities for his life.

OLIVE OIL is considered as a successful remedy in case of an attack of cholera. The paragraphs now going the round of the papers state that one-third of a pint is the quantity used at each dose, and to be repeated incessantly whilst the symptoms of the disease continue. The success of this practice was stated to have been discovered in a district of Spain, in the year 1832, though not sufficiently published at the time. A physician who practised for many years in Gibraltar informs me that he was acquainted with the circumstance, the recollection of which the recent paragraphs revive, and that the treatment was uniformly successful, and gave reason to believe that the suggested remedy might be looked on as deserving the character of a specific.—*Hants Independent.*

THE LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD already numbers 20,000 members; composed principally, if not altogether, of individuals connected with some branch of the Christian church.

THE LAW OF PRIMOGENITURE is a kind of law of Cain—for it knocks down the second son.—*Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper.*

The *Ipswich Express* contains a strange tale of a wedding party, the "daddy" (father) and the bridesmaid having been married through some mistake; fortunately, however, the daddy had a wife living, and the two proper persons were afterwards joined in holy matrimony.

It appears, from a statement in the *Art-Union Journal*, that legal proceedings have been instituted to arrest the progress of art-lotteries; writs having been issued for penalties in the form of actions for debt and costs.

In Christmas week upwards of thirty tons of geese, &c., were despatched from the small town of Spalding to London.

VOLCANO IN THE MOON.—During the waning of the last moon, when it was three days and twenty-one hours old, a bright spot, comparatively about one quarter the size of the planet Saturn, became visible, and varied in intensity as an intermitting light, resembling the flashes from Etna with the flowing out of the volcanic lava. On applying a telescope of five feet focallength, charged with the inverting powers of 80 and 30, and putting the brighter portion of the moon just out of the field of vision, the object was instantly visible to the most un instructed eye.—*Leeds Mercury.*

CURE FOR A "DREADFUL COLD."—How often it is that a young lady, when pressed for a song, is afflicted with a sudden cold. The best cure for this is to ask her sister to sing.—*Punch's Almanack.*

BIRTHS.

Dec. 23, at No. 1, Ashley-place, Bristol, the wife of Mr. R. B. SHERRING, of a son.

Dec. 26, at West Allington, Bridport, Dorsetshire, wife of Mr. J. W. WYLD, minister, of a son.

Dec. 26, at Blackwall, Mrs. LAW, of a son.

Dec. 27, in Carlton-terrace, the Countess of ARUNDEL and SURREY, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 23, by Mr. G. Graftey, minister, at the Congregational Chapel, Brassington, Mr. SAMUEL WRAGO, farmer, to Miss ALICE BROWN, daughter of Mr. T. Brown, of Brassington, farmer.

Dec. 25, at Coverdale Chapel, Limehouse, by Mr. H. S. Seaborn, minister, Mr. DANIEL KIMBERLEY, of Whitechapel, to Miss SOPHIA NICHOLLS, of Limehouse.

Dec. 25, at Salem Chapel, Newton Abbot, by the minister of the chapel, Mr. J. Chater, Mr. GEORGE LAVIS to Miss THIRZA UNDERHAY, both of Newton.

Dec. 27, in Charlemont District Church, Mr. ROBERT BEWOLASS, of London, and Killyman county, Tyrone, to ANNA, the seventh daughter of Robert CORRIGAN, Esq., of Moss-spring, Charlemont, county Armagh.

Dec. 28, at Eagle-street Chapel, Holborn, by Mr. W. B. Bowes, minister, Mr. G. T. KEYES, of Gray-street, Manchester-square, to Miss CATHERINE S. McCLELLAN, second daughter of the late Mr. J. McClellan, of Hackney-road.

Dec. 28, at St. John's, Hackney, by Alexander Gordon, B.A., FERDINAND CHARLES, son of Christopher KREFT, Esq., Consul-General for Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to ELLEN, daughter of Edward MOXHAY, Esq., of Stamford-hill, Middlesex.

Dec. 29, at Brixton Church, by S. Bridge, M.A., of St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, F. C. HILLS, Esq., of North-terrace, Camberwell, to ANN ELLEN, second daughter of the late Mr. James RAWLINGS, of Camberwell-grove.

Dec. 30, at the Independent Chapel, Newark, by the pastor, Mr. H. L. Adams, Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, of Newark, to Mrs. ANN WATSON, of Nottingham.

Dec. 30, at the Independent Chapel, Long Compton, Warwickshire, by Mr. S. West, minister, Mr. WILLIAM HINE to Miss ANN RYMAN, both of that place.

DEATHS.

Dec. 17, perished with the wreck of the barque, "Lord Canterbury," off Cape Clear, JAMES COOKE, aged 15, son of Mr. H. Cooke, missionary, at Taunton, Somerset.

Dec. 24, at Brighton, of the prevailing epidemic, aged 65, the Hon. MARY ANNE URSULA ADDINGTON, eldest child of the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth.

Dec. 25, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Dowager Countess ROMNEY, aged 53.

Dec. 25, GOERGIANA GOERGIANA, the wife of John Dean PAUL, Esq., of Ivy-cottage, Parson's-green, and the Strand, London, banker.

Dec. 26, at his residence, Stone-house, Forest-row, Sussex, aged 66 years, JOHN EDGAR, Esq., after an illness of a few days only. He passed out of life leaving the consolatory hope to his bereaved family, that his end was peace.

Dec. 26, at his residence, No. 66, Pultney-street, Bath, in his 82nd year, HENRY SOCKETT, Esq., one of the Senior Benchers of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

Dec. 27, at Kingston-villa, Clifton, Bristol, aged 59, MARTHA ANN, the beloved wife of R. LEONARD, Esq.

Dec. 28, in the 93rd year of her age, MARY, relict of the late Mr. J. FOULGER, of Burnham Overy, Norfolk.

Dec. 29, at Royston, EDWARD KING FORDHAM, Esq., in his 98th year.

Dec. 29, at his residence, in Birmingham, W. R. WATTS, Esq., surgeon, in his 40th year, greatly beloved and lamented by a numerous circle of relations and friends.

Dec. 30, at No. 10, Brunswick-square, Brighton, MARY, third daughter of T. HANKEY, Esq.

Dec. 31, Mrs. HANNAH VERRALL, aged 74, of paralysis, at Alfriston, Sussex. She had been connected with the Independent cause since its first commencement in Alfriston, and died fully realizing the consolations and comfort of that Gospel she had so long been privileged to enjoy.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, December 31.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Independent Chapel, Ormskirk.
The Independent Chapel, Wigton.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

ABBOTT, EDMUND HENRY, and NOTTINGHAM, HENRY, Aldermanbury, shawl warehousemen, dealers.

BANKRUPTS.

BLUCK, WALTER, late of Hereford, but now of Leominster, grocer, January 8 and 29: solicitors, Mr. J. Lloyd, Ludlow; and Messrs. Gem and Docker, Birmingham.

CLARK, JAMES, and GOSLIN, EDWARD, North End, Fulham, maltsters, January 12, February 8: solicitors, Messrs. Young and Son, 29, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street.

COATES, EZRA JENKS, and HILLARD, JOHN, Bread-street, Cheap-side, merchants, January 13, February 10: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street; and Messrs. Ashurst and Son, 127, Cheap-side.

COLE, JOSEPH WINDLE, 6, Great Winchester-street, merchant, January 11, February 11: solicitor, Mr. Digby, 1, Circus-place, Finsbury-circus.

DENNIS, THOMAS, Woolwich, builder, January 12, February 8: solicitors, Mr. Young, 30, Parliament-street; and Mr. Nokes, Woolwich.

EDWARDS, GEORGE, Drayton-in-Hales, Shropshire, innkeeper, January 11, February 2: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham.

GATES, JOHN, COATES, JOSEPH, BARTLETT, ROBERT THOMAS, and BRICK, GEORGE, Watling-street, warehousemen, January 15, February 19: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheap-side.

HALL, JOHN, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, January 12, February 2: solicitors, Messrs. Troughton and Lea, Coventry; and Messrs. Austen and Co., Gray's-inn, London.

HOOLE, WILLIAM, and LOCKYER, JOHN, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, metal-tool merchants, January 14, February 17: solicitors, Messrs. Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

LAW, JAMES, Birkenhead, bookseller, January 14, February 4: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn, London; and Messrs. Mallaby and Townsend, Liverpool.

MACBRYDE, CHARLES WILSON, 45, Watling-street, wine merchant, January 12, February 8: solicitors, Messrs. Shearman and Slater, 23, Great Tower-street.

MALING, JOHN SMITH, Scarborough, joiner, January 13, February 10: solicitors, Messrs. Wiglesworth and Co., Gray's-inn-square; and Mr. J. Cronhelm, Leeds.

NIGHTINGALE, ROBERT, late of Chorley, grocer, but now of Bury, common brewer, January 13, February 8: solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple, London; Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Neville and Ainsworth, Blackburn.

POPE, RICHARD, and POPE, JOHN BUCKINGHAM, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, brick manufacturers, January 13, February 17: solicitors, Messrs. Dickson and Overbury, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

RICHARDS, BENJAMIN, Chard, Somersetshire, twine manufacturers, January 13, February 10: solicitors, Mr. E. Nicholls, Epsidport; and Mr. G. Brace, 24, Surrey-street, Strand, London.

SCAIVEN, ROBERT KILMINSTER, Brockthorpe, Gloucestershire, baker, January 20, February 11: solicitors, Mr. T. Phipps, 5, Montpellier, Lambeth; and Mr. T. L. Poole, Gloucester.

STOCKS, THOMAS, Tor, Devonshire, baker, January 12, February 9: solicitors, Mr. G. W. Turner, Exeter; and Mr. H. Coward, 11, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

STUART, CHARLES, 53, Herbert-street, New North-road, wholesale milliner, January 12, February 8: solicitor, Mr. W. Cox, 16, Pinner's-hall, Broad-street.

SUTTON, WILLIAM, Stockport, cotton waste dealer, January 11 and 31: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn, London; and Mr. A. L. Hardman, Manchester.

TWEEDIE, JANETTE HARRIETTE, Wandsworth, bookseller, Jan. 10, February 14: solicitors, Messrs. Luty and Batt, Dyer's-hall.

WHITE, JOHN GEORGE, Egreimont and Liverpool, ship brokers, January 12, February 2: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Witham, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Greatley, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ALISON, JAMES, Glasgow, ironmaster, January 8 and 25.
CAIRD, CHARLES, Parknook of Arbutnott, mason, January 7 and 28.

HENDERSON, ALEXANDER, and ROSS, JOHN, Aberdeen, lock manufacturers, January 4 and 29.
HUNTER, JOHN ENGLAND, Glasgow, merchant, January 5 and 26.

HUNTER, ROBERT, Edinburgh, candle manufacturer, January 7 and 28.
ROSS, WILLIAM, Glasgow, merchant, January 4 and 25.

WATT, JOHN, Rigg, Lanarkshire, cattle dealer, January 7 and 28.

DIVIDENDS.

William Smith Brown, sen., and William Smith Brown, jun., of 53, Broad-street, Ratcliffe, sail makers, first div. of 2s. 10d.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, January 1, and two following Saturdays—James Richardson, 10, Union-street, Spitalfields, glass dealer, first div. of 5s. 6d.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, January 1, and two following Saturdays—Edward Keeler, Canterbury, glass dealer, first div. of 4s. 6d.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, Jan. 1, and two following Saturdays—Mary Elizabeth Bell, and James Bell, 16, Finch-lane, Cornhill, news-vendors, first div. of 16s.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, January 1, and two following Saturdays—Thomas Henry May, 27, Little Britain, baker, first div. of 7d.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, January 1, and two following Saturdays—John Watkins, Wandsworth-road, licensed victualler, first div. of 8s. 11d.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, January 1, and two following Saturdays—Lewis Bryant, Stamford-hill, coal merchant, third div. of 2s. 10d.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, January 1, and two following Saturdays—Robert Davies Evans, Wrexham, draper, first div. of 10s.; at 53, South John-street, Liverpool, any Thursday—Abraham Thomas, Liverpool, cart owner, first div. of 4s. 9d.; at 53, South John-street, Liverpool, any Thursday—Rosetta Ederheim, Manchester, draper, first div. of 14s. 4d.; at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—William Sims, 51, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, coachmaker, a div. of 2s. 6d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—Joseph Gass, Colchester, draper, a div. of 4s.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—Morgan Lewis, Oxford-street, linen draper, a div. of 5s.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—Samuel Waters, Luton, baker, div. of 6s. 3d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—John Brown, 56, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, carver, div. of 9d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—Henry Clark, Redcross-street, City, and Plummer's-row, Whitechapel, oil merchant, div. of 1s.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—George Harris, Giltspur-street, City, div. of 1s. 6d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—Charles Howe, Plymouth, draper, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at Paul-street, Exeter, on any day—Richard Blackburn, late of Cleckheaton, innkeeper, first and final div. of 20s.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, January 6, and any subsequent day.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Trinity Presbyterian Church, Dudley, Worcestershire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

LANDS, THOMAS, 98, Edgeware-road, bootmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

ASHFORD, FREDERICK, Ipswich, grocer, January 15, February 17: solicitors, Mr. J. S. Taylor, 71, Mark-lane; and Mr. E. Powuall, Ipswich.

ARTHUR, ROBERT, 17, Wilson-street, Finsbury, leather seller, January 12, February 17: solicitor, Mr. Hindmarsh, Crescent, Jewin-street, Cripplegate.

BAXTER, WILLIAM, Northumberland-street, Strand, hotel keeper, January 10, February 15: solicitor, Mr. Wootner, Skinner-street, Snow-hill.

BRAND, ROBERT CARLYLE, Wigan, linen draper, January 17, February 7: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. J. Mayhew, Wigan.

BLAKE, GEORGE, and BLAKE, JAMES, Liverpool, and of Dublin, soap manufacturers, January 21, February 11: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Lowndes and Co., Liverpool.

BROOKFIELD, EDWARD, now or late of Woodcote, farmer, January 18, February 11: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; Messrs. Edleston and Co., Nantwich; and Messrs. Curry and Statham, Liverpool.

EDWARDS, JAMES, Allington, twine manufacturer, January 14, February 15: solicitors, Mr. J. H. Terrell, Exeter; and Messrs. Clowes and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple, London.

ELLIOTT, JOHN, East Ham, cattle dealer, January 15, February 12: solicitor, Mr. May, Princes-street, Spitalfields.

GRALE, JOHN, New Burlington-mews, Regent-street, job master, January 14, February 11: solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby and Co., 13, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street.

GRAVES, GEORGE, Norton Folgate, cheesemonger, January 19, February 19: solicitors, Messrs. Dod and Co., 102, St. Martin's-lane.

HARPER, JOSEPH, Burr-street, East Smithfield, shipwright, January 13, February 17: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Co., Leaden-hall-street.

INCHBOLD, THOMAS MAWSON, 7, Ludgate-hill, bookseller, January 12, February 15: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews, 14, Old Jewry-chambers.

KELLY, OWEN, 64, Cannon-street, and of Dowgate-dock, Upper Thames-street, coal merchant, January 14, February 11: solicitors, Messrs. Van Sandau and Cumming, 27, King-street, Cheap-side.

KIRKBY, FRANCIS, Leeds, grocer, January 21, February 17: solicitors, Mr. Dingwall, Tokenhouse-yard, London; and Messrs. Upton and Clapham, Leeds.

LEA, JOHN, Cheltenham, brickmaker, January 14, February 15: solicitors, Messrs. Baylis and Co., Basinghall-street, London; and Messrs. Winterbottom and Co., Cheltenham.

PRATT, THOMAS, Newton Abbott, druggist, January 12, February 9: solicitors, Mr. G. W. Turner, Exeter; and Mr. H. Coward, 11, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

PUGH, RICHARD HARRIS, now or late of Aldermanbury, warehouseman, January 11, February 8: solicitor, Mr. Hensman, Basing-lane.

REEVE, RICHARD NELSON, Clerkenwell-green, licensed victualler, January 21, February 19: solicitors, Messrs. J. and J. H. Linklater, 115, Leadenhall-street.

ROSTER, BRIDGER, Hylton Ferry, Durham, grocer, January 13, February 22: solicitors, Mr. C. R. Fell, Sunderland; and Messrs. Rolfe and Edmunds, 12, South-square, Gray's-inn, London.

ROBERTS, OWEN PARRY, Llanddantant, Anglesey, grocer, January 17, February 10: solicitors, Mr. Oliver, Old Jewry, London; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

WILLIAMS, HUGH, Birkenhead, builder, January 1, February 10: solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. Kelsall, Chester; and Messrs. Lowndes and Co., Liverpool.

WESTALL, THOMAS, Manchester, auctioneer, January 14, February 4: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn, London; and Mr. J. Wilson, Manchester.

WEBB, GEORGE, and WEBB, ARCHIBALD TUNNO, Great St. Helen's, City, wine merchants, January 14, February 11: solicitor, Mr. S. Gale, 70, Basinghall-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BELL, JOHN MACLAURIN, Maybole, merchant, January 8, 29.
COCKBURN, ISAC HORSFORD, and COCKBURN, BUCHANAN M'BAR-NET, Leith, West India merchants, January 11, February 2.

CONNELL, JOHN, Portobello, January 10, 31.
EWING, PATRICK, Glasgow, merchant, January 10, February 2.

MORRISON, WILLIAM, and MORRISON, PETER, Devonside, manufacturers, January 7, February 4.
PRIDE, WILLIAM, Glasgow, coach proprietor, January 10, 29.

DIVIDENDS.

George Barton and John Barton, Manchester, copper roller manufacturers, first div. of 10s. on the separate estate of George Barton, and 13s. on the separate estate of John Barton; at 45, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Andrew Dawn, Mansfield, draper, first div. of 3d.; at 53, Queen-street, Sheffield, Jan. 15, and any subsequent Friday—Joseph Leadbeater Butterill, Doncaster, grocer, first div. of 1s. 3d.; at 53, Queen-street, Sheffield, Jan. 14, and any subsequent Friday—Thomas Holmes Pullan, Sheffield, hosier, first div. of 10d.; at 53, Queen-street, Sheffield, Jan. 14, and any subsequent Friday—James Sorby, Sheffield, scrivener, first div. of 2s.; at 53, Queen-street, Sheffield, Jan. 14, and any subsequent Friday—Wm. Languead, Teignmouth, banker, further div. of 2d.; at Mr. F. Her-niman's, Paul-street, Exeter, Jan. 21—Richard Kitson, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, tow spinner, first div. of 3s. 10d.; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday—Edward Devie Hall, Walsall, Staffordshire, carrier, first and second div. of 8d. and 6d.; at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham—Charles Proctor, Witham, Essex, wine merchant, div. of 1s. 3d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	123	London & Croydon Trunk	—
Blackwall	41	London and Greenwich	81
Bristol and Exeter	61	Lancashire and Yorkshire	—
Eastern Counties	151	Midland Counties	108
Eastern Union	43	Ditto New Shares	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	43	Manchester and Birming.	—
Great North of England	225	Midland and Derby	—
Great Western	91	Norfolk	77
Ditto Fife	56	North British	214
Ditto Fife	22	South Eastern and Dover	29
London & North-Western	118	South Western	52
Ditto Quarter Shares	28	York and Newcastle	33
London and Brighton	42	York and North Midland	72

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, JAN. 3.

There was a large show of land-carriage samples of Wheat to-day from Essex and Kent. The best dry qualities met a ready sale at fully last week's prices, but a great proportion of the Kentish Wheat being very damp and out of condition, sold with difficulty even at 2s. abatement. The supply of Foreign Wheat consists chiefly of low sorts of Russian, which sold rather slowly at last Monday's prices. Other sorts quite as dear. We had a pretty large arrival of Barley coastwise, and having but few buyers, the best samples sold at 1s. reduction, and inferior sorts 1s. to 2s. lower. Malt went off very heavily, and 1s. cheaper. Five Peas and Beans met more demand, and the latter rather dearer. Oats were held firmly at last week's prices, but not so ready sale. Linseed Cakes went off slowly. In Cloverseeds nothing doing. We had more demand for barrel Flour on fully as good terms. The current prices are under.

Wheat, Red	42 to 50	Peas, Hog	38 to 41
White	41 to 54	Maple	40 to 43
Barley	46 to 55	Boilers	47 to 50
Flour, per sack (Towm)	42 to 47	Beans, Ticks	31 to 33
Barley	25 to 32	Pigeon	40 to 52
Making	31 to 33	Harrow	34 to 40
Malt, Ordinary	50 to 54	Oats, Feed	21 to 24
Pale	53 to 58	Fine	24 to 28
Rye	30 to 33	Poland	21 to 27
		Potato	24 to 26

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR DEC. 31.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.		
Wheat	53s.	0d.	Wheat	52s.	9d.
Barley	31	3	Barley	31	1
Oats	21	3	Oats	22	3
Rye	31	1	Rye	31	10
Beans	40	6	Beans	43	2
Peas	44	5	Peas	47	10

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 3.

Notwithstanding the weather was somewhat unfavourable to slaughtering, the primest Scots, &c., commanded a steady sale at prices quite equal to those obtained on this day so'nigh. In the muddling and inferior breeds a moderate business was doing at late rates. On the whole, the Bullock supply was about an average one for the time of year. The Mutton trade was tolerably firm, and last Monday's quotations were supported in every instance. The primest old Downs sold at from 5s. to 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. With Calves we were but moderately supplied, while the Veal trade was steady at extreme currencies. Prime small Porkers sold freely; other kinds of Pigs slowly at late figures. At the close of business a good clearance was effected.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	3 8 5 4	Pork	4 0 5 2
HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
Friday	1,100	3,310	116
Monday	3,332	21,730	81

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Jan. 3.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Middling do	3 8 3 10	Mid. ditto	3 8 4 0
Prime large	4 0 4 2	Prime ditto	4 2 4 6
Prime small	4 2 4 4	Veal	4 0 5 4
Large Pork	3 8 4 6	Small Pork	4 8 5 2

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The Cloverseed trade remains very quiet; indeed, we have not heard of a single transaction, and prices must still be regarded as nominal. In other articles the operations have also been very unimportant.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—Our market in the past week presented no new feature. For Irish Butter we had a good demand for the time of year, and although the arrivals were large, holders were firm at the following prices, viz.: for Carlow, 90s. to 95s.; Cork, 90s. to 92s.; Limerick, 87s. to 91s.; Waterford, 86s. to 90s.; Sligo, 85s. to 86s.; Tralee, 85s. to 88s. per cwt. landed, and at corresponding rates on board; foreign, 80s. to 101s. per cwt., according to kind and quality. For singed Bacon a very limited business was done; prices 62s. to 64s. as in size and quality. There was no change worth notice in the demand, or prices of Bale and Tierce Middles, Hams, or Lard.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—We have more business doing in Hops, at an improvement in value of 3s. to 4s. per cwt. Coloured samples are scarce, and inquired for.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SATURDAY.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	294,850
" " 1846	687,390
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1846	438,970
" " 1845	885,480
Forwarded unsold this year	29,740
Ditto, last year	35,110
Decrease of import at Liverpool in 1847	47,089
Decrease in stock, as compared with last year	75,440
Quantity taken for consumption this year	1,045,300
" " 1845, same period	1,465,700

Decrease of quantity taken for consumption 420,400
There has been more doing in foreign Wool, the trade being out of stock, and requiring something for immediate use. The market continues steady. Alpaca is more in request, and several sales are reported during the week. In Scotch there is little doing, although holders show more desire to realize.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool in London last week were 892 bales only, of which 258 were from Alexandria, 326 from Odessa, 181 from Sydney, and the rest from the Cape of Good Hope, &c. The market for goods is rather improving, and there will be this year probably better prices realized for the raw staple.

—Leeds, Dec. 31.—This being the closing week of the year, we had, as usual, only a very dull market. Expectations, however, of an early improvement appear to be generally entertained. There is a rather better feeling in the home trade; but being Christmas week, the transactions in business have been very trifling.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—Owing to the large arrivals, and to the closing of the annual accounts, our market is heavy, and prices have given way from 6d. to 9d. per cwt. P. Y. C. on the spot is 45s. to 45s. 3d., and for delivery during the next three months 41s. to 44s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 47s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 8d.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 61lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 10s. 6d.; Tanned Sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 7d.; Half-breeds, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; Downs, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 1d.; Shearings, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 6d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Jan. 1.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow 50s. to 73s. | Clover 70s. to 95s.
Straw 24s. to 29s.

COAL EXCHANGE, Dec. 31.

Hetton's, 25s. 0d.; Braddell's, 24s. 6d.; Lambton's, 25s. 0d.; Hudson's, Hartlepool, 21s. 0d.; West Hartley's, 21s. 0d. Ships arrived during the week, 149.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The trade bought 860 hhds. and tierces at prices quite as low as they were before the holidays. 120 hhds. Barbadoes at auction sold as follows:—Good to fine yellow 39s. 6d. to 46s., low to middling 38s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt. There was a fair business doing in refined goods. Standard lumps selling at 54s. to 54s. 6d., and brown grocery at 53s. to 53s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—700 bags Ceylon offered at auction were taken in at 33s. per cwt. for good ordinary quality. 600 bags Plantation Ceylon sold at former rates. Good colour fetched 61s. 6d. to 63s. 6d., good middling 58s. 6d., middling 54s., low middling 46s. to 48s., fine fine ordinary, 45s. to 46s., fine ordinary grey 40s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt.

TEA.—1,000 packages Assam offered in auction were only sold in part. 200 chests fine middle class superior leaf, but little injured in transit, and 70 chests highest class, very superior wiry flowery leaf, all realized full prices. Congou 7½d. to 1s. 4d., Souchong and Campoi 9d. to 1s. 9½d., Pekoe 1s. 4d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. 4,000 packages are advertised for sale for Friday next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PSALMODY.—REV. J. J. WAITE.—A COURSE

of INSTRUCTION and EXERCISE in PSALMODY will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. WAITE, at SPA-FIELDS CHAPEL, every MONDAY EVENING, for Six Weeks; to commence on the 17th inst.

Admission to the whole Course, together with sixty-four pages of Music, &c., ONE SHILLING.
The Chapel will be open at SIX o'clock; the Instruction will commence at SEVEN.

PSALMODY.—REV. J. J. WAITE.—A COURSE

of INSTRUCTION and EXERCISE in PSALMODY will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. WAITE, at the Rev. Dr. BURDER'S CHAPEL, HACKNEY, every TUESDAY EVENING for Six Weeks, to commence on the 18th inst.

Admission to the whole Course, together with Sixty-four Pages of Music, &c., ONE SHILLING.
The Chapel will be open at SIX o'clock; the Instruction will commence at SEVEN.

PSALMODY.—

DISPENSARY for the CURE of DISEASES of the SKIN, and all CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, Hampstead-road, Fitzroy-square.

PHYSICIAN.

Thomas Innis, M.D., 33, Fitzroy-square, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Assistant-Surgeon in the Hon. East Company's Service.

It is a strange anomaly in the practice and progress of medical science in this country, that amongst all the benevolent and noble institutions established for the alleviation of human misery, there exists but one devoted to the cure or amelioration of Diseases of the Skin. It is a truth well known to the members of the faculty, that the ravages of these stubborn and enduring plagues of human life are more extensive than those of any other known disorder, there being little short of half a million of patients annually seeking relief. If we turn our eyes to France, we shall find the importance of this subject fully recognised, and the exertions of men of science nobly countenanced and encouraged by the national funds. Referring to the Hospital of Saint Louis—a magnificent institution devoted to the cure of skin diseases, a clever surgeon of the present day writes thus:—"Since the grave has closed over the labours of Bateman, the culture of medical science, has slept. Not so in France; successor after successor, each equally eminent with his precursor, has glided through the moving panorama of life, from the days of Lorry to our own, till Saint Louis Hospital has become no less deserving of fame than Saint Louis, the tutelary shade of that magnificent establishment."

Surely here is an example to this country which we are bound jealously to emulate. The writer feels that the importance and necessity of a similar establishment in England can never be too much insisted upon. The peculiar nature of the diseases in question, and the almost insurmountable difficulty of acquiring accurate knowledge as to their modes of treatment—connected with the immense numbers of the suffering parties—render this desideratum actually the greatest under which these islands at present labour, in a sanitary point of view. These diseases are so numerous and multifarious in appearance and effect, and present such an infinite variety in diagnosis, that it is hopeless to expect any approach to specific remedies from the uncertain results of individual and scattered practice.

Notwithstanding the laudable endeavours of the various British authors who have written upon the subject—and the highest talent has not been wanting in this respect—still, of actual curative progress, little or nothing has been achieved; and this, plainly from the want of a theatre of action, where the operations and results of curative appliances might be ocularily tested, compared, and treasured up in the garner of experience. Hear Dr. Wilson on this subject:—"To become expert," says he, "in the diagnosis of these blemishes, and in curing such of them as are curable by our art, you must see them with your own eyes. Verbal descriptions of their changeable characters are of comparatively little service or interest. They are among the things that require to be 'oculis subiecta fidelibus.' Even pictured representations convey but an inadequate notion of the morbid appearances they are designed to portray. The lecturer on Skin Diseases should have patients before him to whose bodies he could point." The opinions of all practical men concur as to the soundness of these views. Writers may classify and sub-classify, and arrange under genera and species, as the late Dr. Willan and his pupil, Dr. Bateman, have done with consummate skill and unwearied industry; but wanting the means of reference to actual cases and personal observation and comparison, their efforts are thrown away, and the ravages of disease unabated.

Deeply impressed with these considerations, and anxious to afford an opportunity to all who may be desirous of co-operating with him in the advancement of this hitherto neglected department of medical science, Dr. Innis has opened the above named dispensary at Hampstead-road, Fitzroy-square.

Hoping to see the day when we shall not be behind our French neighbours in the means of investigation afforded by the establishment of an ample institution exclusively dedicated to the treatment of Cutaneous Diseases, Dr. Innis, in the meanwhile, earnestly invites all who feel interested in this important subject not to despise the "day of small things," but to unite with him at once in carrying out this infant institution, which has for its immediate and special object the testing of the principles upon which our foregone practice has been based with the actual operations of nature under disease.

Shortly will be published,

A TREATISE ON SKIN DISEASES, and all CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, arising from Functional Derangement of the Digestive Organs, degenerated state of the blood or other causes. By THOMAS INNIS, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Assistant Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's Service; Physician to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, Hampstead-road, Fitzroy-square. With numerous cases, showing the Author's successful treatment of cutaneous diseases of the most inveterate character, and suggesting treatment whereby many distressing and disfiguring blemishes of the skin may be removed, and all painful affections of the skin alleviated.

* Dr. INNIS may be consulted daily, until Two o'clock, at his residence, 33, Fitzroy-square.

"Dr. Innis's position as physician to a Dispensary for Skin Diseases, must render his opinion and advice peculiarly valuable to those distressing complaints."

MARKWICK'S PATENT CHEST PROTECTORS.—All persons, especially those with Weak Lungs, should wear these invaluable articles during the Winter, to prevent Cold upon the Chest.

RECOMMENDATION.

The patronage of the faculty is undoubtedly the greatest. The correct opinion of the profession is shown by the fact, that a single chemist sold, by retail, upwards of sixty pounds' worth during the last winter, entirely from the recommendations of purchasers to their friends. Perhaps a stronger proof of their value is, that even in the summer months those suffering from Chest Complaints have found so much benefit and comfort as to cause a demand beyond calculation.

A CHEST PROTECTOR FOR LADIES,

when Walking out in Cold Weather, and for Gentlemen either Walking or Travelling, will be introduced for the approaching season, and it is hoped they will be found in every respectable Hosier's in the kingdom.

MARKWICK'S PATENT POULTICE

should be in the house of every Family; it is one of the most valuable, as well as economical, articles ever introduced for the relief of suffering humanity.

MARKWICK'S PATENT PILINE SOCKS GLOVES, KNEE-CAPS, &c. &c., for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TIC-DOULOUREUX, and other affections, stand unrivalled for their efficacy.

These materials are patronised by the Profession, and by the Government and East India Company's Medical Boards.

Sold by all respectable Chemists in Town or Country, and Wholesale by the Epithem Company, 32, King William-street, City, London. Just published, price 2s. 6d.

ON THE SKIN, and the USES of the NEW EPITHEMS, illustrated by Cases. By ALFRED MARKWICK, Surgeon to the Western German Dispensary, &c.—To be had as above.

FORD'S PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

THIS celebrated article, so long and favourably known to the public, from its extraordinary curative properties in cases of Cough, INFLUENZA, Asthma, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, still maintains its high position in public estimation. The well-known properties of the herb, with the elegance and extraordinary balsamic qualities of this preparation of it, has secured for the Pectoral Balsam of Horehound the highest and most extensive patronage. Sufferers from the complaints above-mentioned, are earnestly recommended to have recourse to this medicine; one trial will convince the most sceptical of its healing qualities. INFLUENZA and common colds will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours; and in asthmatic complaints, of however long standing, alleviation and relief will certainly follow the use of it.

Mr. Ford respectfully requests purchasers to observe that his signature will be on the outside wrapper to each bottle, and that the name of the sole wholesale agent, Mr. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, is engraved on the Government stamp. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; also by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WILLIAM BENHAM, 56, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge (formerly AVERY BENHAM, and SONS). Established for more than Half a Century, solicits the attention of the public to his GENERAL STOCK of IRONMONGERY, which will be found, on inspection, to be equal in quality, and choiceness of selection, to any in the trade.

Iron Fenders, for Dining-rooms, from	s. d.
Ditto Bronzed, and fitted with standards	4 6
Rich scroll, ditto, with steel bar, and fitted with standards	9 0
Wrought Iron Kitchen Fenders	12 6
Fire-irons for Bed-rooms	4 6
Ditto for better rooms	1 9
Ditto handsome, with cut heads	4 0
Ditto, with elegant bronzed heads	6 6
Novelties in French Cornices, which entirely supersede all of British manufacture	10 6
Handsome japanned Gothic Tea-trays (set of three)	16 6
Ditto in Papier Maché	25 0
Warranted Ivory-handle Table Knives, per dozen	10 0
Ditto ditto Dessert	9 0
Ditto, Carvers, per pair	4 0
Kitchen Knives and Forks, per dozen	7 0
Patent Imperial silver-shape Dish Covers (the set of six)	25 0
Kitchen Furniture, at the lowest possible prices.	

W. BENHAM'S NICKEL SILVER, the only real, lasting, and perfect substitute for sterling silver, possesses advantages over all other metals; requires but little cleaning; and, although in daily use for years, retains its colour and brilliancy. It may be put to any test, as it will resist the most powerful acids.

	Fiddle pattern.	Threaded pattern.	K's pattern.
Tea-spoons, per dozen	5s.	11s.	12s.
Dessert Spoons and Forks, ditto	10s.	21s.	25s.
Table ditto ditto	12s.	28s.	30s.
Gravy Spoons, each	3s.	6s.	7s.

TERMS CASH.

WILLIAM BENHAM, 56, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD (Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge).

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegancies of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished	0 15 0 each, to 1 2 0	
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0 ..	4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0 ..	5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0 ..	1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0 ..	1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2 0 0 ..	3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0 ..	3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0 ..	3 15 0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished	2 11 0 ..	2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0 ..	4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft. carved	3 5 0 ..	3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished	4 12 0 ..	5 15
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 12 6 ..	5 5
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished	4 0 0 ..	4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round	6 6 0 ..	7 15 6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6 ..	3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 0 ..	2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0 ..	15 0 0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0 ..	1 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seats	0 3 0 ..	0 5 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2 1 0 ..	3 17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6 ..	0 17 6

* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

PATENT CANDLE and CAMPHINE LAMPS.

—The literally largest as well as choicest assortment of PALMER'S MAGNUM and other CANDLESTICKS; Camphine, Argand, and Solar LAMPS, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherché patterns, in ormolu, Bohemian, and plain glass, or papier mache, in existence, is at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's), where all the seasonable novelties are now selling at from 20 to 30 per cent. under any house with whom quality and style are considerations. Palmer's patent Candles (marked "Palmer") 8d. per lb., English's Camphine, in sealed cans, 5s. 0d. per gallon. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues with engravings sent (per post) free.

NOVELTY IN FRENCH CORNICES, from 11s.

—A most varied and beautiful assortment of these elegant PARISIAN NOVELTIES, which threaten entirely to supersede all of British manufacture, from 11s. and upwards, complete for any ordinary window (if inlaid with velvet of any colour about 15s. each extra), is now on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's).

Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street, London.—Established in Wells-street, 1820.

HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, prepared by JOHN

RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, on a plan which preserves the flavor and highly nutritive qualities of the Cocoa Nut in their fullest extent, and effectually frees it from those grosser oily particles which has rendered the use of it objectionable with persons of weak digestion. The purity and general excellence of this preparation has already procured for it an extensive and increasing sale among the Homoeopathic Public, and it is confidently recommended to all classes who desire an economical and palatable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea-tables.

70, CORNHILL.

JOHN B. CROSS respectfully solicits from the

Public an inspection of his STOCK of WATCHES, comprising every variety in modern use, of the best workmanship, and at the lowest remunerating prices. LADIES' ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES, with gold dials and jewelled in four holes. EIGHT GUINEAS; GENTLEMEN'S ditto, enamel dials, TEN GUINEAS; Youths' Silver Watches, Four Guineas; substantial and accurately going Silver Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, Six Guineas.

MANUFACTORY, 41, CHARTERHOUSE-SQUARE.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—

Present cash prices:—

BLACK TEA.

The finest Black Tea, ripe Pekoe Souchong flavour, 4s. 4d.; wiry black leaf, much recommended, very few require batter, 4s.; fine stout Congou, black leaf, 3s. 8d.; strong rough black leaf Congou, 3s. 4d.; good ordinary Congou, 3s.; Congou kind, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 10d.

GREEN TEA.

The best Green Tea, 5s. 8d.; superfine Hyson, rich delicate flavour, 5s. 6d.; finest Imperial, rich Hyson flavour, 5s. 4d.; finest Ouchain, or young Hyson, 5s. 6d.; young Hyson, Hyson, and Gunpowder, excellent quality, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; young Hyson, recommended, 4s.; curled and bright leaf Twankay and young Hyson, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d. In chests of 20, 40, and 80 lb., the overweight allowed at the rate of 2 lb. per 80 lb.

COFFEES are declining in price. Common Jamaica Coffee, 9d.; Ceylon Coffee, 1s.; finest Ceylon Coffee, 1s. 1d.; superior Java Coffee, 1s. 3d.; finest Costa Rica, 1s. 4d.; choice old Mocha Coffee, the finest imported, 1s. 6d.

LISTS OF PRICES of raw and refined Sugars and Colonial Produce, in which some important reductions have been made, can be had on application per post or otherwise.

Goods delivered per own carts and vans to all parts of London and suburbs daily.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, corner of ABCHURCH-LANE, facing the LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE for INVALIDS.—

DR. DE LA MOTTE'S Nutritive, Health-Restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, and also by Chemists. This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has long been held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion; and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper, may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma it is much recommended.

TIME IS MONEY.—BENNETT'S best London

WATCHES (warranted perfect timekeepers), 65, Cheapside: Large and choice stock of 4, 6, and 8 guinea levers, with all the latest improvements; elegant gold watches, 8, 10, 12, and 14 guineas. At BENNETT'S, manufacturing watchmaker to the Queen, and clockmaker to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Observe—the illuminated clock, 65, Cheapside. Where also ONE THOUSAND THERMOMETERS may be selected from, in Ivory, Boxwood, or Metal, from 1s. to 5s. each, for Gardening, Medical, and general purposes. Barometers of every kind, Wheel, Pediment, and Marine, at equally low prices. Every description made to order for chemical purposes. Office Shop Dials, of every size, £3, £4, and £5 each.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

prepared under the immediate care of the Inventor, and established for nearly forty years by the Profession, for removing BILE ACIDITIES, and INDIGESTION, restoring APETITE, preserving a moderate State of the Bowels, and dissolving uric acid in GRAVEL and GOUT; also as an easy remedy for SEA SICKNESS, and for the febrile affections incident to childhood it is invaluable.

Dr. James Johnson states, in his Review of Dr. Murray's Invention—"PELLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says—"Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo—"It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Kennedy, Master of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael and J. Kirby, Esqrs., surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartburn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potash.

Drs. Every Kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect.

Sir Humphrey Davy testified that this solution forms soluble combinations with uric acid salts in cases of gout and gravel, thereby counteracting their injurious tendency, when other alkalies, and even Magnesia itself, had failed.

With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitutions.

Sold by the sole consignee, Mr. BAILEY, of North-street, Wolverhampton, and by all wholesale and retail druggists and medicine agents throughout the British Empire, in bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d.

TO THE LADIES.

PATRONIZED BY THE QUEEN.

ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL

INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE is a safe and agreeable medicine, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in convulsions, flatulency, affections of the bowels, difficult teething, the thrush, rickets, measles, whooping cough, cow-pox, or vaccine inoculation, &c., and may be given immediately after birth. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. For adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind, or obstructions in the digestive organs, this medicine will be found of infinite service. It is highly recommended by the faculty.

Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.: The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by Sanger, 150 Oxford-street; March, High Holborn; Gifford and Linder, Strand; Henderbrough, Hackney; Clapton, ditto; Miller, Pittfield-street, Hoxton-Old-town; C. King, 34t Napier-street, Hoxton-New-town; Osborne, Bishopgate-street, Tuck, Grove-street, Mile-end-road; Coward, Hoxton, Stepney, Dietrichsen and Haunay, 63, Oxford-street; Elkington, Edgeware-road; Vines, Aldersgate-street; Leare, Peckham; Wilmoth; Borough; Kent, Blackfriars-road; Foster, Stoke Newington; Towerly, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street; Prout, 222, Strand; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Shewlar, Croyley-street, New North-road; Johnston, 68, Cornhill, &c. &c. Sold by all the Patent Medicine houses and wholesale Druggists in London, York, Liver, pool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c., also by all Druggists and Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "ATKINSON and BARKER," on the Government Stamp. Established in the year 1793.

TO MINISTERS AND CONGREGATIONS.

THE INCREASED DEMAND for the HYMN-BOOK has led the Publishers to make a FURTHER and considerable REDUCTION in the price.

Specimen pages of the various Editions, with all particulars, will be forwarded, free of expense, by

T. WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row, London.

PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the GENERAL BODY of PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS of the THREE DENOMINATIONS, residing in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, convened by requisition, to take into consideration the expediency of publishing a series of Resolutions, or of taking such other measures as to the Body might appear desirable, on the recent intolerant Decree of the Council of State in the Canton de Vaud, was held on Thursday, the 23d of December, 1847, in the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street.

The Rev. E. HENDERSON, D.D., having been called to the Chair, and the Decree of the Council of State having been read, and the circumstances of the case fully explained by the Rev. JOHN BLACKBURN, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Moved by the Rev. R. W. Overbury; seconded by the Rev. J. Waddington:—

1. That the Members of this Body firmly believe, that it is the right and duty of every responsible human being to choose for himself before God, and to profess, teach, and practise publicly before the world, without restraint, hindrance, or reproach, whatever religious principles and rites his conscience may dictate and approve, that are not inimical to personal rights and social order, or subversive of the civil authority of the magistrate; and that, whenever any government attempts, by its blandishments or terrors, its bribes or threatenings, to control the consciences of its subjects, it abandons the first principles of civil and religious liberty, inflicts injury upon the helpless sufferers, invades the prerogative of the Almighty; and sacrifices, at the altar of bigotry and intolerance, that freedom of mind which is the glory, defence, and boast of every civilized and liberal State throughout the world.

Moved by the Rev. T. Timpson; seconded by the Rev. I. M. Soule:—

2. That this Body has, therefore, heard with astonishment and profound regret, that the Council of State of the Canton de Vaud has issued a decree, dated November 24, 1847, which enacts, that "all religious meetings without the pale of the National Church, and not authorized by the law, are, from that day, and until further orders, prohibited in the Canton," and enjoins on the authorities to enforce the same by severe and oppressive penalties. That the apology for these cruel enactments is that which has been employed by all persecutors, whether Heathen, Roman, or Protestant, namely, the maintenance of the public peace; which, however, is not broken by the quiet exercises of social worship, but, according to credible information, by riots planned in the clubs of scoffers, and perpetrated by people "of the baser sort," against virtuous, peaceable, and unoffending citizens, their wives and children. That this state of things is the more to be lamented, as it is only the repetition of similar acts of intolerance which were perpetrated in the Canton de Vaud more than twenty years since, and against which, at that time, this Body ventured solemnly to protest, proving that, notwithstanding the boasted progress of that Canton in the knowledge of human rights and the enjoyment of rational liberty, a fourth part of the nineteenth century has passed away, its senators and citizens learning a fact which the enlighteners of Europe now well understand, that there is no true freedom where men are not allowed publicly to worship their Creator in peace, according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Moved by the Rev. J. Blackburn; seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hoby:—

3. That while this Body would disclaim for itself and for the Government of this country all right to interfere in the internal administration of the affairs of independent States, yet, as the decree in question not only affects the religious liberty of the citizens of Vaud, but also that of foreigners (Art. 4), it is expedient that a Memorial be presented, in the name of this Body, to the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, Her Majesty's principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, requesting his Lordship's just influence with the Council of State for the Canton de Vaud, to protect British subjects in the free exercise of their religion there, and also to assure them, that the course pursued towards their Nonconforming fellow-citizens excites in the people of this country feelings of the greatest astonishment and most sincere regret.

Moved by the Rev. W. Bean; seconded by the Rev. F. Tres-trail:—

4. That the Members of this Body would express their fraternal love and deep sympathy for their brethren in the ministry of the Gospel, and for their fellow Christians in the Canton de Vaud, who are now called to endure cruel mockings from the multitude, and heavy penalties from the magistrates, for conscience toward God; and will not fail to commend them in their public prayers to the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Martyrs, the Faithful and True Witness; and would record their conviction, that the things which are now happening will, ere long, turn to the salvation of the Churches in Vaud, through a supply of the Spirit of Jesus Christ, and in answer to the united supplications of the people of God; and fervently pray, that they may very soon attain to the enjoyment of perfect religious liberty.

(Signed) E. HENDERSON, Chairman.
W. GROSSER, Secretary.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS,
STAMFORD-HILL.

For Children under Eight Years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion.

THE EIGHTH ELECTION of this Charity will be held on MONDAY, the 17th of January next, at the HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, Bank, for the purpose of choosing TWELVE Children from the List of approved Candidates.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR Will take the Chair at TWELVE o'Clock, when the Poll will commence, to close at THREE o'Clock precisely. Suitable accommodation will be provided for Ladies.

Attendance daily at the Office from Ten till Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

Office, 32, Poultry.

MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D.D., the Historian of the Reformation, is the writer of the Opening Article in the January Number of EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM, a Monthly Journal, conducted by Members of the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance. Price 6d. stamped or unstamped. Vol. I. is now ready, price 6s.

PATRIDGE and OAKLEY, Paternoster-row (Publishers to the Evangelical Alliance), and may be ordered through any Bookseller.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION in the CANTON de VAUD.—Original Communications upon this subject, containing painfully interesting details by writers upon the spot, appear in the January Number of EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM. Send six postage stamps for a single number; 72 for the year; or 13s. worth for Vol. I. (including carriage), and the subscription for 1848.

PATRIDGE and OAKLEY, Paternoster-row (Publishers to the Evangelical Alliance), and may be ordered through any Bookseller.

HOMOEOPATHY and its PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED, being Four Lectures thereon, delivered at Exeter Hall. By JOHN EVES, M.D. Price 3s.

These Lectures contain an exhibition of the mistaken views on which the old system of medical practice is founded; an explanation of the nature of the homoeopathic principle and of its application to the cure of diseases; a rationale of the infinitesimal doses, and a History of the progress of Homoeopathy.

Sold by SHERWOOD and Co., 23, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in one Vol. royal 18mo, cloth, price 2s. 6d.,
ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY,
and
WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.
Reprinted from the "Nonconformist." By EDWARD MIALL.
London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

RAILWAY APPLIANCES in the NINETEENTH CENTURY: containing interesting and popular Accounts of the RAIL, the LOCOMOTIVE, and the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. In foolscap 8vo, cloth, gilt, price 3s. 6d., with numerous illustrative Anecdotes and Engravings. By PETER PROGRESS. Each of the above sections can be had separately. The first and second, price 1s. each, and the third 1s. 6d., in illuminated wrappers.

THE RAIL.—"A neat little volume, tastefully got up, and illustrated with beautifully executed engravings."—*Travellers' Miscellany*.

"The Rail" is one of those light and attractive publications with which an hour or two is agreeably passed away in a railway carriage."—*Railway Gazette*.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—"It is written in an easy, agreeable style; abounds with a number of interesting anecdotes on the subject of Telegraphic Communication; and is, in all respects, well calculated to convey to the inquiring mind, which takes a pleasure in works of 'progress,' an amount of information on the subject to which he refers, that it might look in vain for elsewhere in anything like so intelligible a form."—*Norfolk News*.

"It is clear, and as amusing as the subject admits."—*Eclectic Review*.

"A nice little work, embracing a succinct account of the Electric Telegraph and Telegraphic Communication, as well as an interesting account of the 'Electric Clock.'"—*Bristol Mercury*.

R. YORKE CLARKE and Co. (successors to Harvey and Darton), 55, Gracechurch-street.

FLOWERS of MATIN and EVEN SONG.

By Miss ROBERTS, Author of "Ruins and Old Trees," &c., &c. Dedicated, by special permission of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. Foolscap 8vo, with coloured Plates, cloth, gilt, price 5s.

R. YORKE CLARKE and Co. (successors to Harvey and Darton), 55, Gracechurch-street.

NEW CRITICAL FRENCH PRONOUNCING

VOCABULARY, with Exercises on Reading, and Critical Rules for French Pronunciation. By MARIN DE LA VOYE, Author of "The New French and English Lexicon;" the "Comparative French Grammar, and Phraseological Reference Book," &c., &c. In demy 12mo., strongly bound in roan embossed, price 1s. 6d.

R. YORKE CLARKE and Co. (successors to Harvey and Darton), 55, Gracechurch-street.

A NEW GUIDE to the FRENCH LANGUAGE

and CONVERSATION; consisting of Modern French Dialogues, with the Pronunciation of the most difficult Words, for the use of Schools, Travellers, and Private Students, by J. ROWTHORPE, F.R.S. A New Edition enlarged, and recommended by MARIN DE LA VOYE. Demy 18mo., 3s. 6d. strongly bound in roan, embossed.

"This is certainly the best 'vade mecum' for learners and travellers which we have ever seen. We perceive that the book is recommended by one of the best grammatical writers in this country. It enjoys the sanction of Marin de la Voyer, and deserves it."—*Monthly Review*.

R. YORKE CLARKE and Co. (successors to Harvey and Darton), 55, Gracechurch-street.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH GRAMMAR;

in Progressive Lessons. By G. BERTINCHAMP, A.B. New Edition, revised and corrected by MARIN DE LA VOYE, Member of the Grammatical Society of Paris, &c., &c. 12mo., 3s. 6d., strongly bound in roan, embossed.

"This Grammar is well adapted to the method of teaching generally preferred in private families and academic establishments."—*Reviser's Preface*.

R. YORKE CLARKE and Co. (successors to Harvey and Darton), 55, Gracechurch-street.

NEW JUVENILE WORKS FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZE BOOKS.

Published this day, in uniform size, with Pictorial Illustrations, 1s. each sewed, or 1s. 6d. in Embossed Cloth.

PLAY GRAMMAR; or, the Elements of Grammar explained in short and easy games. By Miss CORNER.

40 Illustrations, in short and easy games. By Miss CORNER. THE VILLAGE SCHOOL, with the History and what became of some of the Scholars. 20 Illustrations.

LITTLE TALES FOR THE NURSERY, amusing and instructive. 17 Illustrations.

SCRIPTURE PARABLES IN VERSE, FOR CHILDREN, with Explanations, in prose, of the meaning conveyed by our Saviour in each Parable. 34 Illustrations.

STORIES OF THE ELEMENTS; or, the Old Man and his Four Servants. 8 finished plates.

FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILY READING.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the earliest period to the present time; interspersed with faithful descriptions of the national manners and domestic habits of the people, in the different periods of their history. With five plates and a Map, 3s. 6d. bound; or with the Questions, 4s.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORY OF IRELAND, with three historical plates, and a Map, 2s. 6d. bound; or with the Questions attached, 3s. bound.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, with three historical plates, and a Map, 2s. 6d. bound; or with the questions attached, 3s. bound.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORY OF FRANCE, with three historical plates, and a Map, 2s. 6d. bound; or, with the Questions attached, 3s. bound.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, with three historical plates, and a Map, 2s. 6d. bound; or with the Questions attached, 3s. bound.

THE QUESTIONS to either of the above Histories, may be had done up separately from the Work, at 6d. each.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORY OF ROME, from accepted English and Foreign Authorities, as Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, Keightley's Roman History, Smith's Greek and Roman Antiquities, Adams's Roman Antiquities, Dr. Arnold, Niebuhr, &c., &c. With Questions to each chapter, and a Map of the Roman Empire, 3s. 6d. bound.

ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR, ACCURATE HISTORIES OF DENMARK, SWEDEN, AND NORWAY, with two historical plates, and a Map, 2s. 6d. bound.

GERMANY, AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE, with two historical plates, and a Map, 3s. 6d. bound.

TURKEY, AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, including GREECE, with three historical plates, and a Map, 3s. 6d. bound.

POLAND, AND THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, with three historical plates, and a Map, 3s. 6d. bound.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, with three historical plates, and a Map, 3s. 6d. bound.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM, with two historical plates, and a Map, 2s. 6d. bound.

London: DEAN and SON, Threadneedle-street; SOUTER and LAW, Fleet-street; LONGMAN and Co., SOWERBY and Co., WHITTAKER and Co., HAMILTON and Co., Paternoster-row; and all School Booksellers.

ONLY the BEST COALS SOLD, under a penalty of £200. Coals can be bought at almost any price. The lowest price for Stewart's, Helton's, or Lambton's (the best coals that can be obtained), is 32s. per ton, net, guaranteed large and full weight, by CUNDELL and COCKERELL (late Beard and Co.)—Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

LEICESTER.

TERMS of MISS COCKSHAW'S SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

BOARDERS, Thirty Guineas per annum.
DAY BOARDERS, Twelve Guineas.
DAY PUPILS, Eight Guineas.

EXTRAS:—Drawing and Music, each One Guinea per Quarter. A Quarter's Notice required before the removal of a Pupil. The duties of the School will be recommenced on the 24th of January, 1848.

Other particulars may be known on application to Mr. COCKSHAW, 48, Baker-street, Lloyd-square, London.
Newtown-street, Leicester, December, 1847.

NEW and CHOICE BOOKS.—The best and

newest Works in every department of literature may be had in any number, and without delay, from MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square. Single Subscription, 7s. per Quarter, 21s. per Annum: Family and Country Subscriptions, 2, 3, 5, or 10 Guineas per Annum. Several copies of each of the following Works are in constant circulation:—Carlyle's Cromwell—D'Aubigne's Protector—The Mission of the Comforter—Morell's History of Philosophy—The Pre-Adamite Earth—Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors—Louis XIV., by Miss Pardoe—Life of Mrs. Fry—Protestant Reformation in France—Prescott's Peru—Elliott's Home Apocalyptic—Keppell's Borneo—Fortune's China—A Residence in Portugal—A Year of Consolation—Wayfaring Sketches—Modern Painters, by a Graduate of Oxford—Eastlake on Oil Painting—Lindsay's Christian Art—Jesse's Memorials of London—Howitt's Homes and Haunts of the British Poets—The Hall and the Hamlet—Memoirs of Mrs. Godolphin—From Oxford to Rome—Friends in Council—Men, Women, and Books—Rambles in Sweden—The Bushman, by Landor—Characteristics of the Present Age, by Fichte—Secret History of Russia—Queens of England, Vols. X. and XI.—Wilson's Lands of the Bible—Coquero's Christianity—The Marquesas Islands—Omoo—Grantley Manor—Norman's Bridge—Jane Eyre—St. Roche—The Bachelor of the Albany—Hawback Grange, &c., &c.

Several Sets of each new Work of interest are added on the day of publication.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.

THE taste for cleanliness which characterises the

domestic economy of the English people has made the CANDLE LAMP an universal favourite. Perceiving this, GEORGE and JOHN DEANE have devoted their attention to improving the article; and the result is their CHAIN SPRING CANDLE LAMP. The peculiar contrivance by which it is distinguished cannot be described in a brief advertisement; but it really perfects the invention, and may be seen in the Lamp Department of George and John Deane's Warehouse, Show-rooms and Manufactories. Old Candle Lamps fitted on the New Principle, at a very trifling cost. Lamps, Candles, Oils, and Camphine (at 4s. per gallon), delivered by Deane's carts in all parts of the Metropolis, and its suburbs, daily. GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, Opening to the Monument, 46, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

No. 50, BOROUGH

(Near London-bridge).

NEWSOM and WILLIAMS have the honour to

point out to their respected connexion throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, and the PUBLIC generally, those descriptions of TEA which, in their opinion, now offer THE BEST VALUE for general use.

The recent commercial emergency having forced upon the market an extensive supply, N. and W. are enabled to offer RIPE SOUCHONG CONGOU TEA at 3s. 9d. per lb., and STRONG PEKOE-FLAVOURED CONGOU at 3s. 11d. per lb.

They select from their GREEN TEAS, and recommend a TRUE HYSON at 4s. 3d. per lb., and GUNPOWDER, strong and fresh flavour, at 5s. per lb.

Newsom and Williams, following the practice of their predecessors for more than A CENTURY, do not limit their stock of tea to the useful and economical kinds, but take a pride and pleasure in submitting to their customers those rare and delicate descriptions which are suited to the wealthy, and will be appreciated by connoisseurs, and by those who have enjoyed the luxurious and costly TEAS known as "PRESENTS" in the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SALES.

Purchasers of original packages, varying in weight from 14 lbs. to 84 lbs., receive the usual trade allowance of overweight.

TERMS—CASH.

NEWSOM and WILLIAMS, 50, BOROUGH (NEAR LONDON-BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION).

NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

—The very best TEAS that the Chinese have shipped to England for the space of three years have had the preference by DAKIN and CO., and have been the TEAS supplied at "Number One."

The prices of Black Teas vary from 3s. to 5s. 4d.; of Green Teas, from 3s. 2d. to 7s. per pound. The prices of the most favourite sorts are as follows:—

BLACK TEAS, per pound.
Rough and strong Congou } An acceptable Tea to the public
Little Souchong flavour. 3s. 6d. } in general.
Very strong Congou, even } A matured Tea, with plenty of
black leaf 4s. 0d. } strength and good flavour.
The finest Congou Tea, full } This Tea will give every satis-
Pekoe Souchong flavour 4s. 4d. } faction.

This is an old-fashioned fine Tea, possessing strength, richness of flavour, and excellence of quality.

GREEN TEAS, per pound.
Good Hyson Tea 4. 0d.
Very fine Hyson, with } This Tea will give great satis-
strength and flavour ... 5s. 0d. } faction.
Superior Hyson, or Gun- } Most desirable green Teas, and
powder, with fine flavour 6s. 0d. } will be greatly approved of.

Now, all these Teas are the best of their class, and possess the three excellences that distinguish good Tea—namely, flavour, purity, and strength. Their flavour will please and delight the palate—their purity will refresh and exhilarate the spirits—and their strength will hold out to the second and even to the third cup. All who taste them are pleased with them—all who buy them, buy them with confidence—all who drink them, drink them with satisfaction—and all who purchase them, hasten to purchase them again and again. The best proof of which is to look now at "Number One," and to mark its rising and its growth; but three short years back and how little a thing it was. It was even as an acorn, planted by the wayside, and suffered to grow; whilst the passer-by beheld its progress, signified his assent to it, and daily felt a greater liking for it, until at length, even now, he feels it a pleasure, and he knows it to be to his advantage, to help it to take root, so that some day it may become a goodly tree amongst others in this great forest of a city. He recommends it to the notice of his friends, and they effect all the saving and the intermediate saving that can be effected by purchasing their Teas, at merchants' prices, from DAKIN and COMPANY'S, Tea Merchants, Number One, St. Paul's Church-yard.

ASHBY'S ULIAN PALE ALE.

CHIDELL and JONES, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 40, LIME-STREET, CITY, and Agents, by special appointment, for the sale of ASHBY'S CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN PALE ALE, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that this Season's Brewing is in splendid condition, in Bottle, and also in 9 and 18 gallon casks.

N.B. Strongly recommended by the Faculty.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALL, of No. 55, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, of No. 48, Baker-street, in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALL, at the office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1848.